REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 8,133.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

Long Advertisements.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

Special Short Advertisements.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "PATNA," 1,780 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. Stewart, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 6th March 1875, at 4 P.M.

	March 1875.		March 1875.
Leaves Bombay	6	Leaves Negapatam	18
„ Carwar	9	„ Pondicherry	19
„ Mangalore	9	„ Madras	21
„ Cannanore	10	„ Masulipatam	22
„ Tellicherry	10	„ Coconada	23
„ Calicut	11	„ Vizagapatam	24
„ Beypore	11	„ Bimlipatam	24
„ Cochin	12	„ Gopalpore	25
„ Alleppy	12	„ False Point	26
„ Tuticorin	14	Arrives CALCUTTA	28
„ Colombo	15		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from England, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Tuxers, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th March, 1875, at 4 P.M.

	March 1875.		March 1875.
Leave BOMBAY	5	Leave BUSHIRE	24
„ Kurrachee	9	„ Mahomerah	24
„ Gwadur	10	„ Fao	24
„ Muscat	12	„ Bushire	16
„ Jask	13	„ Linga	21
„ Bunder Abbas	14	„ Bunder Abbas April	2
„ Linga	16	„ Jask	4
„ Bushire	18	„ Muscat	4
„ Fao	20	„ Gwadur	6
„ Mahomerah	20	„ Kurrachee	9
Arrive BUSHIRE	21	Arrive BOMBAY	12

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, are in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 3 P.M.

The s.s. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Tuxers, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th March 1875, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. J. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th March 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited.) will despatch the s.s. BURHER, 70 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. PRITE, as above on WEDNESDAY, the 3 d March 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at

Honnee. Malwan.
Boria. Vingorla.
Ratnagherree. Goa (Panjim) and
Jeytapore. Carwar.
Vizadroog.

For freight or passage apply to

W NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS

Every Saturday, at 4 P.M.

THE well known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dorse, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on SATURDAY next, the 6 h March at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder:—

Honnee. Vingorla.
Ratnagherry, Goa Panjim.
Jeytapore. Carwar.
Malwan.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 9th and 24th, and on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	£22	£15	£6
Suez	26	22	8
Port Said	26	24	9
Messina	60	34	14
Naples	60	34	14
Leghorn	60	34	14
Genoa	60	34	14
Marseilles	68	35	14-10

Without food.

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ASSIRIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"TIBRIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st April, 1875.
"SICILIA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave middle of March.

THE fine S. S. "HUTTON," 2,340 Tons, T. W. Hodges, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Joseph Heald & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck for first-class Passengers only and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Room, Bath Rooms, Ice House, and Punkahs, she carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wine and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay 2nd February 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	March.
VENETIA ..... W. C. Angove.	2726	450	8th—Suez, &c.
INDUS ..... N. Stewart	3478	500	15th—Southampton.
TEHERAN ..... A. H. Johnson.	3889	400	22d—Suez, &c.
DECCAN ..... J. D. Gaby ..	3128	600	29th—Southampton.
			April.
SUMATRA ..... E. Christian...	2 98	500	5th—Suez, &c.
HYDAS ES ..... D. Reynoldson	2984	450	12th—Southampton.
DELHI ..... G. Lee.....	2178	400	19th—Suez, &c.
POONAH.....	2152	600	26th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd February 1875

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 9th March 1875, at 2 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. PERA (2,119 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain R. Mathews, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is to be delivered to the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 6th March 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 23rd February 1875.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO LIVERPOOL AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE splendid first-class Steamer PORTIS, 2,080 Tons Register, to sail about 7th March.

Fares (without Wines) to Liverpool Rs. 400; Suez Rs. 250; Deck to Aden Rs. 25; Deck to Suez Rs. 50. Apply to

McCULLOCH BROWNE & Co., Agents.

WILSON LINE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—INTENDING PASSENGERS are informed that the s.s. HINDOO, will LEAVE PENZANCE on the 21st MARCH, full or not.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	*2nd Class.*
To Liverpool	500	300
Malta	400	250
Suez	309	175

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 27th February 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

PALERMO	1,230	Tons about	2nd March.
HINDOO	3,257	„ „	24th „
YEDDO	1,808	„ „	7th April.
RINALDO	1,840	„ „	20th „
NAVARINO	3,356	„ „	7th May.

THE above first-class Steamers will have despatch about the dates mentioned and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Their Cabin accommodation is amidships and is fitted with every convenience.

Special attention is called to the HINDOO and NAVARINO, which are new and magnificent vessels, and carry both First and Second-class Passengers.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
-W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 27th February 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, EVERY FORTNIGHT.

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and 15th, and BOMBAY on the 9th and 29th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

Cargo	Steamer	Tons, H.P.	
	ARETUSA,	2,550, 120,	on 5th March 1875.
	Steamer CALIPSO,	2,000, 220,	about 9th March 1875
Passenger Steamer	CASTORE,	2,500, 250,	on 20th March 1875.
	Steamer MEMFI,	2,080, 250,	on 5th April 1875.
Passenger Steamer	POLLUCE,	2,500, 250,	on 20th April 1875.
Passenger Steamer	JUNO,	3,124, 400,	on 5th May 1875.

The Passenger Steamers have excellent First and Second Class accommodation, the others have room for a few Cabin Passengers at £20 to TRIESTE.

Rates of Passage-money by Passenger Steamers (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices):—

To Trieste	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
	£45 0	£25 0	£10-0
To Port Said	£35 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 6th February 1875.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government).—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Oorun.	Hog Island	Oolwa.	Hewas or Karanjah.	Dharrumtur Inr.	Thull.	Allibag.	Revdunda.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class	2 0	2	3 0	2 0	3 0	2 8	3 0	4 0
2nd Class	0 8	0 12	0 12	0 12	1 0	1 4	1 8	
3rd Class	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 8
Horses	3 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	5 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Carriages	3 0	5 0	5 0	3 0	5 0	3 0	3 0	5 0
Bullocks	2 0	3 0	3 0	2 0	4 0	1 8	2 0	4 0
Dogs	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 3	0 4	0 2	0 3	0 4

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 8 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Dharumtur Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 9-30 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Dharumtur at 1 P.M.

The Allibag Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 2 P.M. daily, and returning leaves Revdunda at 5 A.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 23, Meadow Street.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and *vice versa*, Sundays excepted.

	Fares.		Fares.
1st Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4 0
2nd „	„ 2 0	Carriages	„ 4 0
3rd „	„ 1 8	Dogs	„ 0 6

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Steamer leaves Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownuggur, and leaves that port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents:—

Mr. HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.
„ SYED COOTBOODEEN, Surat.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 23, Meadow Street

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper* and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers and Purveyors* of such, or any other imitation by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

ABERDEEN POLISHED GRANITE for

MONUMENTS, in Red and Blue, from £5-0-0, free on board ship for any part of India. Inscriptions accurate and beautiful. Plans and prices free from John W. Leyden, Aberdeen, Scotland.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICHRISTNAJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 2nd instant, Messrs. S. SHRICHRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, the following Goods:—

5 Bales Grey Shirtings.
4 „ Grey T Cloth
3 „ Grey Jaconets
2 Cases Coloured Prints
3 „ White Jaconets.
2 Cases Bohemian Glassware, consisting of Flower Vases, Toilet Bottles, Scent Bottles, &c., &c.
2 Cases Fancy Toys.

On account and risk of the first purchaser Aga Makom daily Consignee—

2 Bales 100 Pieces Grey Shirtings 10 by 40 inch.

S. SHRICHRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd March 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Books in General Literature, Handsomely Illustrated, and of the Latest Publication.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. beg to announce that they will hold a public sale of a Consignment of valuable Books, elegantly bound in cloth guilt necessarily imported There are upwards of 500 volumes, all recently bound and handsomely illustrated.

There are several Books of Portraits, Landscapes and Pictures by eminent Artists, which are specially commended to notice. The Sale will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of March 1875, commencing at 1 P.M.

Immediately after these are sold a number of Law and other Books, the property of a Gentleman, will be sold.

The whole will be sold without reserve, to the highest bidder.

Catalogues with full particulars are ready, and the books will be on view from to-morrow.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th February 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 6th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam-ship CHINA, 2,010 Tons, and 400 H.P., Captain G. B. Hooks, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 27th February 1875.

LAST WEEK.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE. AMERICAN GLASS-BLOWERS.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY, the 2nd, 4th and 5th MARCH 1875.

On each evening a beautiful glass case containing a splendid collection of Works of Art made of glass valued at Rs. 50, will be given away, also a large number of other prizes.

Also, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON Doors open at 3, & price to the Hall only. Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9.

Special trams will run from the Money Schools after each exhibition.

COMPLETE SUCCESS.

AT THE REQUEST OF

SEVERAL FAMILIES OF DESTINCTION.

MR. AND MRS.

D'ARCY READ.

WILL REPEAT THEIR

ENTERTAINMENT,

AT THE

TOWN HALL,

ON

TUESDAY, 2ND MARCH.

AND

SATURDAY, 6TH MARCH.

TICKETS MAY BE HAD AT MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats..... Rs. 3 Third Seats ..... Rs. 1
Second Seats 2

Doors open at 8-30. Entertainment to commence at 9 P.M.

SIGNOR INZOLI,
WILL PRESIDE AT THE PIANO.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per ship WALMER CASTLE are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the depar ure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st March 1875.

NOTICE.—WANTED a CLERK for the ADEN ARSENAL, on a monthly Salary of Rupees (50) Fifty. Apply to the Undersigned.

F. SWANSON, Lieu.-Col.,
Commissary of Ordnance.

Bombay, Grand Arsenal, 1st March 1875.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Western India Turf Club will be held at the Stewards' Stand, Byculla, on SATURDAY next, the 6th instant, at 8 A.M.

E. L. ELLIOT, Lieutenant,
Honorary Secretary W. I. T. C.

Byculla, 1st March 1875.

KEROSENE OIL LAMPS of different sizes, with LANTERNS complete, suitable for Street Lighting, Gardens and Public Buildings.

FORCE PUMPS, or FIRE EXTINGUISHERS for Watering Gardens and invaluable in case of Fires a ready help.

SCALES, Platform, Tea, Union and Post Office.

DR. TOWNSEND'S GENUINE SARSAPARILLA.

BEST AMERICAN TOBACCO, 4, 10 and 12 Sticks, to the lbs. For Sale, at the Office of the Undersigned.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Pagit Street.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

JUST ARRIVED.

AT THE BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.

A BATCH of First-class HORSES, the majority of which are broken and being in firm condition are fit for immediate use. Officers and Gentlemen in want of Horses should lose no time in making their selections, as Mr. Hunter's intentions are to price the Horses moderately to ensure a speedy sale. Mr. Hunter being desirous to return as early as possible. This is positively the last batch of this season.

ALLI ABDOOLLA.

22rd February 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAKWOOD KEYS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of three lakhs of PERMANENT WAY CHAIR KEYS, eight inches long cut from teat well sea-soned Moulmein Teak Timber free from Sap, Shakes &c.

To be made by Machine except to standard size and finished clean accurately to gauge or Template which may be seen at the office of the undersigned and subject to the approval of the Company's Engineer.

One lakh to be delivered within two months of date of acceptance of Tender and the balance during the subsequent six mth.

Sealed Tenders endorsed, Tender for keys, and which must specify the rate per 1,000 and delivered at the Company's Stores Lyell Byculla, will be received by the Acting Agent at the Company's Offices Elphinstone Circle Bombay up to noon on Wednesday the 10th instant after which hour no Tender will be received.

Persons whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security amounting to 10 per cent upon the estimated total amount.

The Acting Agent does bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office Byculla, 1st March 1875.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... „	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... „	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... „	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL „	3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... „	4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... „	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... „	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ..... „	2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY, Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

PEGU PONIES, FOR SALE a PAIR of GREY PEGU PONIES, Handsome, Showy, and Fast with a set of DOUBLE HARNESS. For particulars, apply to the PROPRIETOR, WAVERLY HOTEL.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA, The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N. B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, GLOVER, AND HABIT MAKER,

No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY,

HAS the pleasure to announce a FRESH ARRIVAL of choice and fashionable Millinery, &c., viz.:—

"Ball Dresses." "Ball Room Fans."
"Silk and Satin Evening Dresses," "Kid Gloves."
"Flowers," "Gold and Silver," &c., in great variety.
"Crinolines" and "Crinolettes."
"Feathers," "White Kid Boots."
"White Satin Shoes and Boots."
"Flounced Muslin Skirts."

ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

SUPERIOR WHITE AND COLOURED KID GLOVES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Uxbridge House, 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, February 1875.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED (BEST WHITE PEBBLES):

Gold Spectacles with Case	Rs. 30	Gold Eyeglasses	Rs. 25
Steel Spectacles with Case	„ 16	Steel Eyeglasses	„ 10

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

(Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Short Policies, for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.

—Mrs. E. MANOCKJEE is respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India,

Crawford Market.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Circulars, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at a moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs.	Rs.
Bracelets, all Gold, stiff or flexible bands, and for Portraits	60 to	250
„ elegant, enamelled and set with Coral, Pearls, Turquoise, &c.	70 to	200
„ handsome, for evening wear, enamelled in colours, and set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, &c.	200 to	1,200
„ of Hair, neatly mounted in Gold	20 to	70
„ Silver-mounted, Pebble, and Malachite	10 to	45
Brooches, plain Gold, for morning wear	25 to	110
„ for Dress, enamelled, and set with coloured stones or less valuable	40 to	1,000
„ for Miniatures, revolving (also with cameo on one side)	40 to	110
„ exquisite'y carved Onyx and Shell Cameos	50 to	180
„ of designs, for Archery and Ornoon Prizes	50 to	100
„ Mourning, black enamelled, with appropriate emblems	40 to	80

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

HAMILTON & CO.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,

4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5½ by 2 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ..... Rs. 40

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ..... Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

STATIONERY.

DOBB'S KIDD'S Creamlaid "BARONIAL" Note Paper, of FINEST MAKE, and most PLEASANT SURFACE.

1 aper per 5 quire packet		Sizes	Envelopes Square per 100
Rs. 2 12	..... "Large Octavo"	8 by 5 in	..... Rs. 2 4
„ 2 4	..... "Post Octavo"	7 „ 4½ in	..... „ 2 0
„ 1 12	..... "Albert"	6½ „ 3½ in	..... „ 1 8
„ 1 8	..... "Queen"	5½ „ 3½ in	..... „ 1 6
„ 4 6	..... "Quarto"	letter size	..... „ 2 8

WITH MOURNING BORDER.

Rs. 2 8	..... "Post Octavo"	mourning border	..... Rs. 2 4
„ 2 4	..... "Albert"	ditto	..... „ 2 0

DOBBS KIDD'S OVERLAND BANK POST.

VIOLET or BLUE lined Note Paper, 5 quire packet and 100 Envelopes ..... Rs. 2 12

WITH MOURNING BORDER.

Cream lined only ..... Rs. 4 12

NEW INLAND POSTAGE PAPER, TO FOLD ONCE WITH THE SQUARE ENVELOPE

A SHEET AND ENVELOPE WEIGHING UNDER HALF A TOLAH:

Mourning..... Rs. 3-8 { 5 Quires Paper / 100 Envelopes } Plain ..... Rs. 2 8

WHATMAN'S SUPERIOR HAND MADE NOTE PAPERS THIN TOUGH TEXTURE,

LARGE BLUE LAID POST or LARGE BLUE WOVE POST 5 Quire Packet and 100 Envelopes ..... Rs. 4 4

BLUE LAID BANK POST OR CREAM WOVE BANK POST: 5 Quire Packet and 100 Envelopes ..... Rs. 4 4

BLUE WOVE BANK POST LARGE QUARTO LETTER SIZE 5 Quire Packet and 100 Envelope ..... Rs. 6 12

Large Quarto Overland Letter Paper, Water-lined, Blue or White, 5 quire packet. Rs. 2-12. Envelopes per 100.. Rs. 1 6

DE LA RUE'S "ROYAL TREASURY" Note, a double thick hand-made Paper of very fine quality, bluish tint per packet Rs. 3-12 Envelopes per 100 ..... Rs. 2 4

LARGE CREAM OR BLUE LAIDPOST, A MASCHINE MADE PAPER, SMOOTH SURFACE FOR ORDINARY USE—

5 quire Packet and 100 Envelopes ..... Rs. 2 10

PRINCES' NOTE, SUPER CREAM LAID SATIN NOTE, SQUARE SHAPE WITH ENVELOPE TO FOLD ONCE—

5 quire Packet and 100 Envelopes ..... Rs. 3 12

Inkstands, Pens and Penholders, Blotting Papers, Blotting Books, Blotting Pads, Stationery Cases, Date Cases, Foolscap Paper and Envelopes, Ruled Foolscap Ledgers, Account and Memo Books, and Office Requisites of every description

THACKER VINING & CO.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 1st MARCH 1875.

REUTER'S new system of telegraphing the American receipts of cotton, seems to work most irregularly, even to-day's opening message failing to give Saturday's figures, but that they were comparitively small is evident from the report on the Liverpool market which opened with a hardening tendency, probable sales 20,000 bales. In the absence of the figures it is of course impossible to form an idea as to how far the rise may go but there is evidently a strong speculative feeling in the market now, and should the receipts continue to diminish we may, expect to see excited markets and a very material advance in prices.

Consols this morning have advanced to 93¼; French Rentes have declined to 102; Bar Silver is still at 57¾d. per oz.

The Bank of Bombay return shows the following changes during the week :—

Government Balance at H. O.	Dec. Rs.	8,36,605
Do. do. Branches	Inc. „	8,77,135
Deposits	Dec. „	12,96,602
Loans	Dec. „	10,13,836
Bills Discounted	Inc. „	3,54,220
Cash with correspondents	Dec. „	5,15,224
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. „	3,75,093

This return on the whole can scarcely be considered unsatisfactory for the season. The Government Balance has gained at the Branches about what it has declined at the Head Office; there is a large decrease in Loans showing a limited demand for accommodation, at the Bank's present rates of discount; while the reduction in Deposits and the increase in Bills is only what might be expected with the extent of cotton business which has now to be financed. It should be borne in mind that our Cotton receipts are now on a comparatively large scale, equal to what we had quite a month later last year; in fact the demand on the Bank through its branches is probably about as heavy as it is likely to be throughout the season, from the Broach and Omrawuttee requirements coming so much together, and unless the crop is to be much larger than is generally expected we may consider that case now means a continuance of it for the rest of the season.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has as usual now on mail days been very quiet, but there is even an easier feeling than this would account for, and there are more buyers than sellers at our quotations say :—

Bank Bills, on demand	...	1s.1 9 3/32 p. Rupee.
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	...	1s 10¼d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...	1s. 10 15/32d.
Document Bills, 3 months' sight,	...	1s. 10¼d.

On Calcutta we do not hear of any actual transactions but there are sellers of demand at 5/16 discount, and 60 days sight may be quoted at 1 per cent discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet at Saturday's rates.

The SHARE market continues dull and is a futher fall of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share must be quoted in Spining and Weaving Companies, other descriptions being nominally unchanged.

For COTTON there has been a strong demand, and prices are quite Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy higher. For Akote Rs. 202 is now asked, for Omrawuttee Rs. 196, Mowa, Bhownugger ready Rs. 200, Dhollera April delivery Rs. 192, Ginned Broach ready Rs. 232 per candy. Saturday's receipts were 8,095 bales.

FREIGHTS are steadier not, so much for ready steamers, which are still at £2 5 to £2 6-3 but for forward shipment £2-7-6 is now obtainable in quantity. By sail, rates are quiet at £2 7 6 to £2-10-0 per ton. The Cyrene has been fixed to-day at £2-15 for any port between Havre and Hamburg.

PIECE Goods are still quiet at unchanged pricer, but with the activity in Cotton, sellers show more firmness and seem inclined to hold for higher rates.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value pch.	Paid up.	Last divi. Send.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	9 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
12,000	1,000	all	72p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
20,000	500	all	6p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	725
6,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
30,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	200
40,000	281½	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	173
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	275
40 000	250	175	5 p.ct.	Natio nal Bank of India	116
60,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	100p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,000
250	2,000	1,100	50 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	725
100	50	all	12p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co	60
250	1,000	600 00	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	12,000	11,000	2.0p.	Apollo Press Co	3,200
625	1,000	all	...	Bellary	650 ex.
600	500	all	6p.ct.	Berar Company (New)	540
300	2,000	all	200 p.c	Bombay Press Co	1,200
200	50	all	50p.c	Do New	250
1,4 0	250	all	6 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	250
400	1,500	all	72½p.c	Carwar Company	1,000
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	160
300	1,88	all	175p.c	Colaba Press Co	2,500
500	30	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co	270
252	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,100
180	5,000	all	200	Fort Press Co	5,300
200	2,000	2,000	15 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	400
300	1,000	all	100 p.	Fremel Press Co	435
1150	...	1,40	100 p.	Imperial Press Co	445
3125	400	320	60 p.c	Mofussil Press & G. Co	475
600	2,000	600	...	Nicol Press Manuf Co. L.	1,750
120	...	1,50	250 p.	Princeof Wales Press	1,775
200	1,8	all	200 p.	Sassoon Press Co	1,070
400	57	75	135 p.	Scinde Press Co	475
200	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	825
150	85	all	12p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000
400	1,000	all	170p.c	Volkart's United Press Co	100

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

.....	1,250	all	150	Alexandra Spinning	1,200
800	3,500	all	300	Alliance Spinning	3,075
200	2,000	250	...	Bhownugger M. & P. Co	1,700
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,320
1 600	150	110	10*	Broach Mills	225
800	1,000	700	...	Colaba Spinning	1,020
2,810	1,000	all	100p.c	Dharamsey Spinning	1,400
1,500	1,25	all	125p.c	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,150
1 500	1,000	all	115p.c	Great Eastern	1,340
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co	1,150
710	1,000	all	115p.c	Jeevraj Bailoo Mills	1,175
.....	80	all	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,300
800	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,250
.....	500	all	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,030
2,500	1,000	all	65	Manockji Petit's	1,255
1,000	1,000	all	220p.c	Morarjee Spinning	1,270
4,000	625	all	65	Oriental	960
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	250
110	1,000	1,000	200p.c	Sonderdas Spinning	1,120 ex
500	1,000	25	31½p.c	Do. do. 1/4 share	270

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	18 9 3	5 p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	243
.....	£20	13 14 6	do	Do. New £20 Shares	12
.....	£	6 17 7	do	Ditto	72
.....	£9	2 1 2	do.	Ditto	32
.....	£10,	1,00	do.	B. & C. I. Railway C	1,100
.....	£1	0 6 5 15	do.	Do. New £15 Shares	22)

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	6	Colaba Land Co	1,275
7,500	100	all	...	Freere Land & Pier Co. Ld	135
1,750	2,000	2,000	20p.c	Mazagon Land	1,250
6,000	1 400	all	15p.c	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	170

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,00	12,500	1,500	240p.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,070
13,00	50	all	4 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	60
500	500	200	12p.ct.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	115
2,250	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	4 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co.	18
1,000	500	all	7 p.c.	Treacher & Co	390
.....	250	all	40 p.c	Virgas Patent Slip Co	40

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 27th February, compared with the statement issued on 20th February :—

LIABILITIES.	20th Feb. Rs.	27th Feb. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. „ 10,00,000		
Do. do. paid to account of 2nd Call of Rs. 125 per share „ „	12,47,500	
Do. do. paid to account of 3rd Call of Rs. 25 per share „ „	2,49,375	
Do. do. paid to account of 4th Call of Rs. 125 per share „ „	12,40,750	
Do. do. paid to account of 5th Call of Rs. 125 per share „ „	12,30,625	
	90,61,525	90,68,150
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	15,50,000	15,50,000
Government General Treasury Balance	84,82,535	76,35,930
at Head Office	17,72,499	26,49,234
Do. do. do. at Branches.	1,30,52,582	1,17,56,159
Other Deposits	55,394	50,261
Post Bills	5,42,552	5,88,638
Cash Credits, undrawn	...	...
	3,53,96,564	3,41,68,903
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	31,46,089	32,16,978
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	14,37,908	14,58,162
Loans on Security of do. do.	24,49,595	24,35,759
Current Accounts overdrawn	24,963	27,935
Bills Discounted	1,49,62,144	1,53,16,364
Stamps	4,894	4,768
Deposit Cash Rs. 5,06,250		
Amount applied in reduction „ 1,15,000	3,91,250	3,91,250
Bullion	...	4,45,548
Cash Balances with Correspondents	7,58,972	4,16,546
Cash and Currency Notes	1,12,96,423	1,08,73,330
	3,53,96,564	3,41,68,903

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

"ENGLISHMAN" OFFICE, THURSDAY EVENING.

ONE of the sudden turns that frequently occur in the Money Market of this country has taken place to-day, and the Bank of Bengal rates have been put up 1 per cent. all round, the minimum now standing at 6 per cent., and the rates of discount for bills having 30 and 60 days to run are 7½ and 8½ per cent. respectively. Local trade has had nothing whatever to do with this; but, as in the case of the rise in the beginning of January, the Bank here has merely followed suit to Bombay. The rate there was advanced 1 per cent. in the beginning of the week, which made a difference of 2 per cent. between the two presidencies, so that the Bank here had no choice but to advance their rates, to keep money from going across. As it is, Government Paper holders considerable sums of hard cash to Bombay, doubtless to meet the large sums of Council Bills drawn on that Government, and an approach to an equalization in the value of money at the two places will naturally follow. The demand of the rice ports on the finances of Calcutta is not yet seriously felt, but to some extent it must come ere long.

The Bank's Statement published to-day is rather puzzling to those not behind the scenes. The Government Balances are 88 lakhs higher, in spite of large drawings by the Secretary of State, and of the remittances to Bombay above referred to. But perhaps some of the latter did not appear in the account, which was made up to Tuesday evening only as usual, and the next account may show those remittances more clearly, or at all events the accounts after the Council Bills shall have been paid. But the most puzzling item in the account is a decrease of 61 lakhs in the Private Deposits. It is impossible for outsiders to say definitely how this has occurred. Many imagine it arises from a transfer out of railway moneys to credit of Government, and that seems a reasonable explanation, but whether or not, the result will prove to be a reduction of the floating capital of this place, and consequently this sudden rise in the value of money is real. At the same time it must be kept in mind that the Cotton season in Bombay, which is the cause of demand for money there, will last for a short time only, and that the burden of that, and of the rice season in Burmah, are all that at present seem likely to support money in face of a dull and depressed trade in most articles. A really dear or stringent money market seems therefore as unlikely as ever. The other items of the Bank account confirm this, and in the regular local demand there has been really a falling off. The Bills Discounted are 5 lakhs lower, and the advances on Government paper 2 lakhs lower, against which has to be placed an increase of 6 lakhs in advance on Government paper, but still the balance is slightly against an increased demand for money here. For the week the Bank's Cash balances are 12 lakhs down; and, so far as can be seen at present, they will have further declined next week, owing to the transmission of silver to Bombay, so that the rise in rates, though generally unexpected cannot be wondered at.

Looking ahead, there is nothing to adduce against the continuance of the depreciation of the silver currency of this country that has been going on for some years, with only occasional cycles, and the continuance of silver shipments, latterly to Bombay, and presumably for the German Government, is not a matter of surprise. It was lately supposed that the intentions of the American Government, to re-introduce silver as their small currency, would support the market for that metal, and divert from India the flow of silver that has done so much mischief to Exchange between that country and India for the past two years. But if the account of the real state of the case be true, as set forth in the circular of a firm, which ought to know, if any one does, Messrs. McCulloch and Co., of New York, dated on the 13th of last month, the support of America to the silver market will be little or nothing. They state that the amount required will be some 45 millions of dollars, equal to about 9 millions sterling, and that the conversion will likely extend over two or three years. The idea is to provide for the conversion by surplus revenue, failing that by Government Bonds; but as they say there is no probability of surplus revenue, the Bonds may be considered the only stand-by. And, again, supposing the conversion to take place as intended, the same circular states that it will not be necessary to go abroad for the silver, for it goes on to say that it seems quite probable the supply necessary may be procured without reducing the usual export from the country, for recent reported discoveries in Nevada, *if not exaggerated*, for years to come, will exceed all precedent. Even half the yield counted upon, they say, would have a great influence. The italics are not so put in the original, but the quotation requires them. And there is one other point in the circular to be kept in mind. It states that the withdrawal of the silver paper currency is as yet not to be considered permanent, but that a bill will be at once introduced into Congress, making its withdrawal equivalent to permanent extinction. So far, therefore, the American demands for silver do not seem likely to do much good here, and the price of the metal in London has declined to 57⅞ per oz.

The Bank of England minimum was advanced to 3½ per cent. last Thursday, and not to 4 per cent. as was anticipted in this column. Withdrawals of bullion have decreased, and it may be assumed the Direction see that a rise of one-half per cent. will probably be sufficient for protection of the reserves.

The great import trade, that in Manchester goods, may perhaps be said to be better this week, as regards prices, no improvement can be quoted, but there has certainly been a better demand, although as yet it has affected only the lower qualities of thick goods, such as shirtings, and the goods required for the warm weather such as Madapollams, all of which are more readily saleable. The point appears to be touched at which English fabrics can compete with native; and if manufacturers at home can be brought to accept prices which give them a fair profit on price of the raw material, a return to a business giving some return to all who engage in it may be looked for.

Export trade remains very flat, and the only article of importance is Jute. At last week's rates a fair business is still going on, prices being about Rs. 21 to 21-8 for best marks of bales, and Rs. 18 to 18-8 for those not so highly esteemed.

EXCHANGE.

Bombay bills continue steady. Banks on demand at 6 to 8 annas premium, and 60 day sight private paper at 1 rupee discount, which is a very good equivalent, considering the rise in interest.

China bills are out of the market, pending next opium sales, and the rate for 30 day documents stands nominally at 222½.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—

Great quietness has existed during the week, leading to flatness to-day, on raising of the Bank rate. Nevertheless the market can by no means be called weak, for holders stand out for full quotations as a rule, and when any particular stock is wanted, rates appear stiff.

Government Securities are scarcely so good as last week, and there are again rumours, but only vague rumours, of the approaching issue of balance of the famine loan. The business done to-day has been at 103½ and 103⅝, in four and a halfs at 104 and 104½ and in fives at 119. Quotations now stand as below—

4	per cents.	103
4½	per cents.	103½ to ¾
5½	per cents.	118 to 119.

Bank Shares have been rather strong, and a good amount of business has been done in Bengals at 1,415, 1,417½, and 1,420, the last being now the steady rate. Nationals have varied between 116 and 117, now standing at about 116. Agras have also been in some demand, with transactions up to 92, now quoting at 92 to 93.

Tea Shares have been quiet, without much demand, but Motholas are an exception, and have been taken up to 10 premium. Singlehs, after rising to 136, are again at last week's price of 138. Soorms have been placed at 90, Eastern Cachars at 190, Barkolas at 98 ex the 10 per cent. dividend, Luckimpore's at 129; Kun chunpores at 94 and 95, Moonchera contributions at 55 and 53½, East Indias at 85 to 87, but closing at 86, Springsides at 129½ and 130, Holtas at 111, and in rather better request, Gowhattys at 101 ex the 3 per cent. dividend, Durrungs at 91, Hoolungoorics also at 91, Borsillahs at 104, and Mejerganes at 14 and 15. Central Cachars have been sold at 166, but are now quoted 1 to 2 rupees higher. These transactions, however, took place before to-day, and sales would not now be so easy to effect.

Spinning Mill Shares are still dull, and it is beginning to be thought the outturn of these concerns, when they are all working, will be rather large for a continuance of the prices hitherto obtained for their productions. Barnagores have been dealt in at between 134 and 135, the former now being the top quotation. Oriental Jute are not now better than 1 premium, Seebpore 2 discount, and Fort Gloster 98, whilst Asiatic are quoted as low as 7 discount. Cotton Mills are equally depressed, and Dunbars cannot bring par. Bowreahs remain at 114 for the old, and 110 for the new shares, but Goosery as have again brought 242.

Coal Shares are again rather out of the market, but Raneegunges have brought the improved prices of 144 and 143, closing at 113. Bengals stand at 1,040, Equitables at 360, and Bowrihouses at 155, all steady.

Miscellaneous Shares.—India General Steam have been better, selling at 530, 535, and again at 530. Bengal Irons have been repeatedly taken at 10 premium, and Ramkistopore Press have been done at par.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain B. Conty, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa, with a gen-ral cargo and one hundred and two deck passengers.

THE S. S. POONA, 844 tons, Captain C. Michelgen arrived in the harbour on the 28th ultimo from Aden (February 19th), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

THE SHIP TYNEE, 1,115 tons, Captain W. Greig, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Liverpool (October 9th), with a cargo of 1,521 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP WALMER CASTLE, 1664 tons, Captain S. Bossey, arrived in harbour on the 27th ultimo, from London (October 9th), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE SHIP MISTRESS OF THE SEAS, 1,744 tons, Captain W. Armstrong arrived in harbour on the 27th ultimo from Liverpool, (September 7th), with a cargo of 2,349 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Lawrence and Co.

THE SHIP HELEN SCOTT, Captain Parsons, 1,119 tons, arrived in harbour on the 28th ultimo from Liverpool (October 29th), with a cargo of 1,171 tons coals and general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie Steuart and Co.

THE A. H. LLOYDS Co's S. S. ARETUSA, 973 tons, Captain P. Tagliani, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Trieste (February 1st), calling at Port Said, Suez and Aden, via the Suez canal with ten deck passengers and general cargo.

THE S. S. VINDMORA, 692 tons, Captain J. L. Dryden, (arrived in harbour on the 28th ultimo, from Liverpool, (January 19th), calling at Malta and Port Said via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE S. S. OCEUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Row Bhadoor Dowlateing Maneing, Mr. Ootamchund Huckumchand and two hundred and ten deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. CASHMERE 676 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mester Joseph, M. H. Malcolm, Col Pelle and servant, Mr. W. Lang and servant, Mr. H. H. Seedick, mother and servant and thirty five deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. INDIA, 656 tons, Captain James Henderson, sailed yesterday for K. Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee—Mrs. Edwards, and Non-Commissioned officer, wife, and child. For Cutch Mandvee—Mr. Jamaloodin. For different Parts—Two hundred and forty-four deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
27	Arctusa (s)	Tagliani	Trieste, Feb. 1.
	Mistress of the Seas	Armstrong	Liverpool, Sept. 7.
	Tyvli	Greig	Liverpool, Oct. 7.
	Walmor Castle	Booney	London, Oct. 9.
28	Vindomora (s)	Dryden	Liverpool, Jan. 19.
	Pamona (s)	Michelgen	Aden, Feb. 19.
	Helen Scott	Parsons	Liverpool, Oct. 21.
Mar. 1	Cashmere (s)	Turner	Bussorah, Feb. 10.
	Pehlwan (s)	Coury	Goa, Feb. 26.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	India (s)	Dodero	Genoa, &c.
	India (s)	Henderson	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Australis (s)	Murray	Southampton.
	Ocrua (s)	Baker	Coast & Ca cutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Pehwan, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Cashmere, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Arctusa, to Trieste, &c.
Steamer Pamona, to London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 1.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Caledonian, s, 100 boxes soap Abdool Hussen Essofally 250 barrels alum, Tezpail Cuma.

FROM LONDON.

Gresham s. 50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Hindoo, s, 250 cases colmanscores and 2 cases medicine, Surrufally Rehtoola; 13 cases thread, Bobhoy Tyebally.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Burdigala, 100 cases brandy, Jamsetjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Steuart Hahneman, 801 cwts, myrabollams, Knoop and Co.
Bareagaria, 141 bales cotton, Gadum and Co.
Propontis s, 26 bales wool, Churundass Chuturbhoy; 900 cwts. linseed, Nowey Khiwe 100 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 429 cwts. Rockweed, Cowasji and Co; 20 bales cotton, Peel, Cowels and Co; 36 cases yarn, Canjee Lalbhai.
Palm s, 7 bales wool, Prasjee Toolseedas; 900 cwts oilcannum, Bhaee Hussun; 14 bales wool, Vulubdass Vundevandass; 175 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee; 50 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 112 bales cotton, Goculdass Hurjeee and Co.
Bengal s, 42 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 91 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee; 200 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co; 1400 cwts Pressed, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co; 47 bales cotton, Jairam Dyal; 42 bales hides, Jacala Sawoo and Co; 15 bales wool, Fazil Cassim Hoosein and Co; 136 cwts. Kapkler and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 597 bales cotton, Bulli Brothers; 140 bales cotton, Varjibunan Poonsee and Co; 50 bales cotton, Pestonjee Cassels and Co; 80 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram.
Egbert s, 3 bales cotton, Heerjee Mathoordas.
Palermo s, 450 bales cotton, Sicarn Hubert and Co; 100 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee; 100 bales cotton, Smart Latham and Co; 400 bales cotton, Bulli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 50 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 40 cwts hemp, Mathowdass Nuthoo.
Ameer s, 175 cwts hemp, Nuthoo Soondeejee.
Eumore s, 21 cwts wet datos, Ewart, Latham and Co; 200 cwts. horns, Cadur Esmail; 75 cacks cocoanut oil, Mooljee Jetha.

FOR LONDON.

Hannah Law, 19,574 cwts. linseed and 8½ cwts niger seed, Ralli Brothers.
Louisa 20 bales hides, Nenseebhoy Allarukh's.
Australis s 4½ cwts. Ivory, Dhunmuee Moongu; 5 chests opium, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Pamona s, 9,884 cwts linseed, 141 cwts rape seed, and 1291 cwts poppy seed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Janet Court, 450 cwts coffee, Vinay and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Arctusa s, 500 bales cotton, A Trading and Co; 150 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 400 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co; 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 400 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 50 bales cotton, H Clason and Co; 525 bags Coffee, B I S N Co.

FOR VENICE.

Australis s, 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 160 bales cotton, Rubbasen and Co.
Venetia s, 50 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 25.

Sutherland, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Jubulpore.

FEBRUARY 27.

Walcott, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Calcutta Boyd, Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Assseegaum.
Pinhey, Vet Surg, Bombay Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Mhow.
Jackson, Captain, Madras 72st Fusiliers, on sick leave, from Madras.

FEBRUARY 28.

Mathews, Lieut, Bombay 3rd K O Hussars, on duty, from Mhow
Hitchcock, Riding Master, Bengal R H A, to appear before a Med Board, from Bengal.
Nicholl, Captain, Madras 43rd Light Infantry, on duty, from Deolalee.

MARCH 1.

Rowlandson, Captain, Bombay 7th Native Infantry, on duty, from Kolapore.
Price, Lieut-Col, Madras Royal Artillery, on duty, from Secunderabad.
Sinclair, Hon Surg, Bombay Ind Med Dept, on duty, from Kolapore.
Pears, Captain, Madras 78th Regt, on sick leave, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 28.

Hemslow, Lieut, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Deolalee.

MARCH 1.

Gowen, Captain, Bengal General List, on furlough, to England.
Thackeray, Major, Royal Engineers, on furlough, to England.
Russell, Major, Bombay 8th King's, on leave, to England.
Morgan, Colonel, Bombay Royal Artillery, on duty, to Poona.
Hermann, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough to England.
Sutherland, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on retire, to England.
Walcott, Lieut-Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Wheatley, Surg Major, Bombay Med Est, on furlough, to England.
Wesley, Colonel, Poona Horse, on furlough, to Europe.
Logan, Captain, Bengal 7th Light Infantry, on furlough, to England.
Anderson, Colonel, Bombay Cavalry, on leave, to England.
Fraser, Colonel, Bengal Royal Engineers on furlough, to England.
Kier, Surg Major, Bengal 37th Regt, on duty, to England.

HIGH COURT.—2nd MARCH.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT KNIGHT.]

SHORT CAUSES.

654-73—Macfarlane and Skepsey—Gunesh Oomajee and others v Purshotum Sydoo—No appearance.
581-74—In Person—Jetha Bhima and others v Nowrojee Dhunjeebhoy and others—No appearance.
589-74—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Raghoonath Damodhur—No appearance.
613-74—Crawford and Dorey—Rai Kesser widow v Eduljee Muncherjee and others—G J Mody.
19-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Areckshow Dhunjeeshaw—No appearance.
28-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Pranlall Purshotum—No appearance.
31-75—In person—Vullechai Futtabhai v Toolseydas Muthoordas—No appearance.
34-75—Fletcher and Payne—Hurmuth Roopajee and others v Memon Mahomed Hajee Ally and others—No appearance.
39-75—Chalk and Turner—Robert Brown v A Silberger—In person.
46-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Navbai widow v Mancorbai widow—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.
47-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Navbai widow v Mancorbai widow—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.
69-76—M M Munshi—Runsedi Baboolee v Chintoba Purshotumjee—No appearance.

LO G CAUSES.

305-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Jaitha Bhima and others v Chintoba Purshotum—Fletcher and Smith.
376 74—Jefferson and Payne—Natha Oka and others v Chintoba Purshotum—Fletcher and Smith—Part heard.
105-71—Dyalpore and Sayad—Goolam Ally Khan Vullud Goolam v Mapla Chekaru Killetee Coonji—Lynch and Tobin—Part heard.
592-73—G J Mody—Girdhur Roopjee v Henry Gamble, Official Assignee of Anandrao Damodhur—M H Khan.
104-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Thacker Purshotum Parpia v Rai Manockbai Widow—K Mesrojee.
114-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Dorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla v the orjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla—Hearn Cleveland and Leewarner.
118-74—Mr Fletcher—Maram Bebee widow v Ameena Bebee widow—No appearance.
463-73—Mr Fletcher for pauper Jusseo v Khoda Dewat and others —In person.
90-74—M H Khan—Bhurrumsey Purshotum v Ghanchee Izab Mahomed and others—P Cowasjee.

(Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

SUMMARY SUIT.

190 75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Dayal Sunda and Co v Futta Khooshall and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

70-75—P Cowasjee—Gopall Hemchund and another v Damodhur Panachund—No appearance.
71-75—J G Spoll—Naikbai Nofandas v Domodhur Panachund —No appearance.
75-75—B V N Kittikar—Ragoo Balloo v Raghoonath Damodhur —No appearance.
76-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Nursey Soonderjee v Domodhur Panachund—No appearance.
77-75—In person—Mohmsey Canjee and another v Jairam Hingoo and others—No appearance.
78-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Khooshali Motichund and another v Bhavjee Hhurpall and others—No appearance.
80-75—J Gopall—Naibhraj Notandas v Purmanundas Purbhudas—No appearance.
81-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Purshotum Ramjee and another v Premjee Munjee and another—No appearance.
82 75—Prescot and Winter—Rowjee Bhaskerjee v Pedro Domingo de Silva.

Extraordinary Jurisdiction.

From Ahmedabad Court.

1616-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Chellabhoy Jaising bhai v The Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway Company—Prescot and Winter.
1659 73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Bajibhai Hutcheshing v The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company—Prescot and Winter.
2713-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Jaithabhai Huthesbhai v The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company—Prescot and Winter.
2914-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Dhuneswar Mahashunker v The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company—Prescot and Winter.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

Date.	Mails closer.	Mails after packet
United Kingdom ..... Mar. 1 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.
Kurrachee ..... „ 1 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.. „ 23 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Australian ..... Mar. 6 ...	3-30 P.M.	No after packet
China ..... Mar. 6 ...	3-30 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion..... Mar. 15 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c. ..... „ 15 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.

Calcutta and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday ..... Mar.	9	Tuesday ..... April.	6
„ ..... Mar.	23	„ ..... April.	20

MR. A. MENIST,

OCCULIST-OPTICIAN,

AMSTERDAM, AND LONDON.

RESPECTFULLY announces that his experienced Representative, MR. HENRY BETTS, will visit during March and April next, NAGPORE, KAMPTEE, INDORE, MHOW, JUGHULPORE, ALLAHABAD, and other Stations *en route* for NYNEE TAL, where he will remain from May, till September.

MR. BETTS is furnished with a most complete stock of

MENIST'S

PERFECTED PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES, TINTED LENSES, EYE-PROTECTORS, &c.

and by judicious selection and adaptation is enabled to benefit every peculiarity of defective, or failing sight.

MENIST'S

12-LENS BINOCULARS, NEW ARMY FIELD GLASS, PATENT MILITARY MICROSCOPE, &c., are also available.

During Mr. BETTS's absence from Bombay the above may be had of Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., to whose care Letters may be addressed, to be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LANG—March 1st, at 32, Marine Lines, the Wife of Rev. James. F. Lang of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

VAUX—February 24th, at 43, Free School Street, Calcutta, wife of Walter Ransom Vaux, of a son, still-born. English papers, please copy.

MARRIAGE.

ARUNDEL—SIM—February 24th, at St. George's Cathedral,

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE BARODA TRIAL.

EXAMINATION OF DR. SEWARD AND DR. GRAY.

BARODA, 1st March.

To-day Dr. Seward's examination was continued. He said he put the sediment into his cupboard until the arrival of the testing apparatus. Before procuring charcoal, he put a little sediment under the microscope. On the glass side he saw a white opaque granular substance resembling ground alabaster, intermixed with a white transparent crystalline substance, and one or two dark gritty particles. He put that sediment into a glass mortar; rubbed it with charcoal, introduced the mixture into a new unused test tube; and heated it in the flame of a spirit lamp. At first there was a little moisture deposited on the upper part of the middle of the tube. Without touching he removed it with blotting paper.

Repeating the experiment, he observed a metallic ring within the tube. Repeating the process, he saw under the microscope a lustrous octahedral deposit, which indicated arsenic.

Got the charcoal tube from the dispensary.

Having no chemicals, he made no further experiments.

He told Colonel Phayre the result of the analysis.

He poured water into the tumbler on the remaining sediment, and passed it through a blotting paper filter, and the sediment remained. Dried blotting paper near chimney of lamp. Folded and put it in sealed envelope. Sent it in larger envelope to Dr. Gray some days afterwards. Made further experiments with remaining sendiment. Removed moisture from tube. Threw it on the surface of water. Allowed the heavier particles to fall to the bottom. Poured off the floating particles. Repeated process several times. Collected sediment on glass slides. Put it under microscope. It consisted mainly of lustrous crystalline fragments. Clean glass slide rubbed over with sediment was scratched. Concluded sediment was not glass. Thought it diamond because particles very lustrous. Thin film came to surface on shaking tumbler. This was one of the indications of arsenic. None had access to tumbler, sediment, or apparatus but himself.

Ameena came under his care on 17th, or 18th of December. Had fever and apparently congestion of liver. Base of right lung and wind tubes affected. Considered her illness serious. She was sent by his advice to Hospital. Had conversation with her there. She being very ill and restless, he thought she had something on her mind and said unburdening it would facilitate her recovery. She gave him a message. He communicated it to Mr. Souter.

Dr. Seward, cross examined by Serjeant Ballantine severely, admitted that he had not examined the water with which he made the experiments nor the charcoal. That Ameena was not his patient when he visited her but that she was in hospital under the treatment of Surgeon Major Lewis, and he took the liberty of visiting her because she was the ayah of his friend Crawley Boevey and he knew Lewis intimately, and because the ayah had been his patient one day before she went to Hospital.

In the afternoon Dr. Gray, Chemical Analyser to the Bombay Government, was examined by the Advocate-General and gave a minute account of receiving sealed packets from Baroda, analysing their contents, and coming to the conclusion that they contained arsenic and diamond dust. Cross-examination reserved till to-morrow.

The Gaekwar was absent in the forenoon, but present in the afternoon.

Court crowded.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ISSUE OF A NEW ZEALAND LOAN.

LONDON, 1st March.

Baron Rothschild has issued a New Zealand loan of four millions sterling.

The jury in the case of Charlton v. Hay and others, the Directors of the Canadian Oil Wells Corporation, were unable to agree upon a verdict and have, therefore, been discharged.

LONDON, 27TH FEBRUARY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera, 5¾.	
Exchange on India	1-9⅞ to 1-10
Oriental Bank shares	£46
Chartered ,, ,, ...	£:6
Do. Mercantile ,, ...	£24-10
Hong-kong and Shanghai shares....	£23
Total Coin in the Bank of France...	£59,500,000
,, Notes in Circulation.....	£103,000,000
4 per cent Rupee Paper.....	94
4½ do. do.	96
5 do. do.	100½
3 per cent. Consols for account	93
5 ,, French Rents 1872	109½
Bar Silver.....	57½

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—Clive, Prior and Vixen.

MAHARAJA HOLKAR paid a visit to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in the Fort Calcutta on Friday morning. A salute was fired on the occasion.

DURING the week ended the 11th of February there were light showers of rain generally throughout Assam, and the prospects of the crops were favourable.

CAPTAIN D. HAMING took charge of the office of Deputy Commissioner of the Madras Police last Friday morning, from Capt. Sheffield, who has been acting in the appointment since the retirement of Mr. Ansell.

THE Second Madras Fine Arts Exhibition was opened by His Excellency Lord Hobart, at about 4 P.M., on Saturday last. The Exhibition is to be held in the New Library, Government Central Museum.

THE Hong-kong and Shanghai Bank announce that the applications for the £300,000 Chinese loan reached £2 017,100, or more than six times the amount required, and that the applicants will receive bonds *pro rata*.

THE Bishop of Madras returned to Madras on Thursday morning. He will remain there some weeks and then go to the Neilgherries, whence, in the autumn, he will start on a tour through Travancore and Tinnevelly.

WE hear, remarks that usually well-informed Calcutta paper the *Indian Daily News*, that the Gaekwar is sanguine of victory in the present trial, and confidently looks forward to again being seated on the Baroda *Guddee*, when one of his first acts will be to instigate "the order of Luxmebace," and that certain editors and reporters of Bombay and Calcutta will be early recipients of the honour in the first class.

MR. HORMUSJEE ARDESIR WADIA, barrister-at-law and late Chief Magistrate of Baroda, arrived at Rajkote on the 25th instant *viâ* Joonagkur. The day on which he arrived, he received two telegrams from Messrs. Jeffer-on and Payne requesting him to proceed to Baroda immediately in order to give evidence in connection with the Gaekwar's trial. He was consequently obliged to leave Rajkote the same evening.

HIS Excellency Lord Northbrook returned the official visit of Maharaja Holkar on Thursday afternoon at half past 5. The usual ceremonies were observed. Two carriages conveyed the Viceregal party to the residence of the Maharaja in Ballygunge Road. His Excellency was accompanied in the first carriage by his son, the Hon. F. Baring, A. D. C. and Mr. C. U. Aitchinson. The guard turned out in its full strength and formed the escort. The usual salutes were fired.

NOTICING the advance in the rate of interest at the Bank of Bengal on Thursday last the Calcutta *Indian Statesman* believes that "the step was forced on the Directors through Government having drawn heavily on Bombay, and sold the drafts to the local exchange banks, which would largely reduce the "private deposits" of the Bank of Bengal and as largely increase the State balance with that bank. The bank's returns show that both those effects have been produced."

IT has been said that the E. I. R. Company would divide with the Government of India the cost of remunerating the servants of the Company who had so much extra work to do during the time of the late famine in Bengal. The *Indian Mirror* states "from a reliable source" that the Company have paid Rs. 25,000 and the Government of India a like sum for this purpose. The Company have besides, the same paper says, paid Rs. 50,000 towards the Provident Fund of their servants from the surplus profits of the half year ending 8th June 1874.

WE are sorry to lean that Captain H. L. Nutt, tutor to His Highness the Thakore of Bhownuggur met last week with a serious accident while on a hunting excursion with his royal pupil near Umbeley, a town belonging to H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda. The horse which the gallant Captain chose to ride was a spirited Kathee animal which shied and bolted, throwing the rider heavily on the ground. He received severe injuries on his back and was forthwith taken in a *Mgara* to Bhownugger where he is now progressing favourably under the treatment of a G. G. M. C.

IT is said that Dr. Bow, Medical Storekeeper at Fort Cean Meer, is likely to be promoted to a Deputy Surgeon Generalship on the retirement of Dr. Francis this month. It is rumoured that Dr. Ross, Deputy Surgeon General, of the Dacca Circle, is to succeed Dr Francis, as Deputy Surgeon General, Presidency Circle, but who is to be the Deputy Surgeon General of the Dacca Division is not yet known. It is probable that either Dr. Irving, Deputy Surgeon General of the Dinapore Circle, or Dr. Bow, on being promoted, will be transferred to Dacca, if no senior officer applies for the post.

OUT of eleven persons attacked with small-pox in the village of Nadupatti, in the Kulutalai Taluq, Trichinopoly District, seven are reported to have died of the disease; and the Collector has called upon the Tahsildar to report what steps were taken by him on the out break of the disease, when a vaccinator visited the village and how many operations were performed by the vaccinator. At the same time the Collector of Trichinopoly impresses upon the Tahsildar that "they have now become personally responsible for the spread of vaccination and every death by small-pox is another proof of their want of energy"!

IN anticipation of a departure from Calcutta earlier than usual, the *Indian Daily News*, remarks, Government are pushing on their exercises in arithmetic, with a view to having the Financial Statement ready by the 13th of March. We are not aware whether there is to be again the once inevitable "budget," in which Sir Richard Temple used to revel and flounder; but which Lord Northbrook seems to have systematically discouraged. It would probably be a relief rather than otherwise to Sir William Muir to be spared two or three hours of prosing with figures. If he finds the revenue and accounts satisfactory, he will probably be willing to dispense with the display of his eloquence in the Marble Hall.

A most remarkable instance is quoted by the Calcutta *Indian Statesman* illustrative of the truth of early marriage, among Hindoos. It was exemplified in a case of theft tried the other day by the Magistrate of Hooghly. A native was charged with the theft of a gold bangle which he had taken off the person of a child, about four years old. The witnesses examined in the case were, the great-grand-mother of the child, the father, and his mother and sister; and their respective ages were taken down as is usual in Mufussil Courts, as follow:—The great-grand-mother, 40 years; the grand-mother 28, and the mother only 15. Making every allowance for the accuracy with which the witnesses were able to state their ages, their appearance rather tended to confirm, than discredit, the belief that the account given by them was correct. It is said that all three looked more like sisters than in the relation in which they stood.

A SHANGHAI paper writing of the death of the Emperor, says:—The death can only be communicated, it would appear, by an Imperial proclamation issued in the course of his successor—the Chinese in this, as in most other matters, reversing the etiquette of Western States. The nation is not supposed to be without its Emperor for a day; and first therefore comes the "*Vive le roi!*" to be followed by "*Le roi est mort!*" A change of colour from the ordinary black to the mourning blue was adopted in printing the edition of the *Shunpao* containing the announcement of the Emperor's death, and this simple fact appeared to be accepted by Chinese as convincing proof of the truth of the intimation, which many among them had previously doubted. The Chinese are not credited with taking much interest in newspapers, but they are begining to appreciate a popular press and the *Shunpao's* enterprise was rewarded by an extra sale during the day, in Shanghai alone, of over four thousand copies.

THE 89th (Princess Victoria's) Regiment, from Bangalore, with Colonel Thorp in command, marched into the Fort St George on Friday morning. The corps left Poonamallee at 4 o'clock on Friday morning, and arrived in Madras at about 8 A.M. on Saturday. The band of the Madras Infantry Volunteer Guards met the Regiment on the General Hospital Bridge, and played it into the Fort. The men appear to be in excellent good health. The Regiment arrived in India in October 1870, remained two years at Cannanore, and after two and a quarter years at Bangalore, has now commenced a tour of duty at Fort St. George. A Bangalore paper says that a white child, undoubtedly of European parentage, was picked up by some men of the regiment, at Jotalium, on the march. The little fellow, who was scarely two years old, was found with a native who stated that it was his own child. The child was unable to talk, and hence could not solve the mystery, but it was evident from the state of his body, that he had been ill-treated, and appeared to be glad to be taken away from the natives. He was handed over to the Sub-Collector of the District, who is, we believe, instituting enquiries as to his parentage.

AN "Inebriates Retreat" is one among the public institutions of South Australia; the Chief Secretary on tendering his resignation having chosen an excellent Board of Management who-e high privilege it will be to restore friends to families, reason to degraded humanity, and to strike at the root of one of the worst evils which afflict society. It has been said that it is the fault of the inebriates themselves; if they keep themselves sober all would be well. If is understood that the Board will have nothing to do with people of this class, who can get drunk or sober at pleasure, but with persons who from long continued indulgence or any special cause, are driven irresistibly to drink either continuously or periodically:—who cannot at home be kept from excessive indulgence—who are going to destruction. Their state is that of the suicide, with the addition of destroying the substance and prospects of their families. None will be more grateful (as Dr. McCarthy says) for this well-timed interference than the reclaimed inebriates themselves. It belongs to human nature to be grateful for kind acts, even though roughly performed; but, gratitude or no gratitude, it behoves society to protect itself and to compel men to perform those duties to their families which the laws of God and nature demand, but which are now so greatly neglected, and from the consequences of which neglect society suffers. It has been said many times 'that people cannot be made sober by Act of Parliament;' it is certain that they can be made intemperate by Act of Parliament. Laws have a great effect on the morals of the people, especially the proper administration of the laws. Let the people know that the laws are purely intended for their benefit and they will be obeyed.

THE BAND OF THE BORDERERS.

SUBJOINED is a list of the sums subscribed for the Band of the Borderers. The total now amounts to Rs. 118. A correspondent who sends a sum of sixteen rupees, which he has collected among his friends, suggests that the pipers should be presented with silk streamers for their Pipes; red, white, green and blue, embroidered with thistle, &c. The Highland regiments, he says, have them for gala days. They can be beautifully done here, our correspondent adds, in silk, silver and gold. The streamers should not be too large, 24 inches by 14 or so. This suggestion may, perhaps, meet with general approval. The total is gradually enlarging, and all that is wanted is a few earnest exertions among the many who derived pleasure from listening to the playing of the Borderers' Band and a suitable acknowledgement from Bombay may be forwarded to Aden, where the regiment now is:—

W. G. 1; I. H. 1; Mc I. 1; P. 1; C. 1; C. 1; C. 1; C. 1; M. 1; D. 1; M. 1; M. 1; Mc H. 1; M. 1; H. 1; N. 1; C. P. C. 1; R. B. 1; A. B. C. 1; E. V. R. 1; H. F. H. 1; J. G. H. 1; H. F. W. 1; J. H. G. 1; Absentee 1; J. A. T. 1; W. B. 1; A. W. L. 1; Query 1; F. V. 1; C. A. W. C. 1; Rob. C. 1; A. D. C. 1; W. F. 1; G. A. K. 1; R. E. H. 1; H. C. D. 1; C. W. D. 1; F. F. A. 1; C. C. 1; H. H. C. 1; J. L. K. 1; W. A. G. 2; C. W. J. J. 5; E. A. W. 5; W. G. 5; G. W. T. 5; A. W. F. 5; F. F. 1; P. 5; G. W. O. 5; T. I. W. 2; S. 5; collected by G. W. T. 30 Total Rs. 102.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT OVERVALUATION ON A POLICY OF INSURANCE.

HURRIDAS PURSHOTUM AND ANOTHER *v* HENRY GAMBLE.

THE Advocate-General, with Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, appeared for the appellants and defendants. Mr. Latham and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, for the plaintiff and respondent.

The suit was brought by Mr. Henry Gamble as Official Assignee of the estate and effect of the late Ruttonjee Eduljee Bottlewalla, against Hurridass Purshotumdass and Others to recover Rs. 11,000 being the portion of the total amount of a policy of insurance for Rs. 40,000 underwritten by the defendants. The policy was upon 800 tons of loose salt shipped per the Regina from Bombay to Calcutta, valued at Rs. 50 per ton, and the underwriters were eight in number, the defendants in the present case being one of the parties. At the time of the filing of the suit, the Official Assignee brought no other actions against the other underwriters, but it was mutually agreed that these latter should not be proceeded with, until this was finally decided, both sides binding themselves to abide by the result of the appeal in the event of an appeal being made. The suit was heard in July last by Sir Charles Sargent, who decided in favour of the plaintiff, Mr. Gamble, and passed judgment against the defendants for Rs. 11,000 with interest and costs, he having assumed that the owners had suffered a total loss to the extent of Rs. 40,000, and that the valuation of the salt was correct. Against this decision the defendants (the underwriters and present appellants) appealed, and the matter was fully argued before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley and Mr. Justice Green, who in December last, reversed the decision of the lower court so far only as regarded the amount, the Judges in appeal holding that there had been an average—not a total loss. The remainder of the judgment in the original suit was undisturbed as regarded costs, &c., and the appellants were also to pay the costs in the appeal.

The following is the decision of their Lordships in full:—

MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY, in giving the judgment of the appeal court, on Monday last, said:—

This was a suit brought by Mr. Henry Gamble as Official Assignee of the estate and effects of Ruttonjee Eduljee Bottlewalla, an adjudicated insolvent to recover Rs. 11,000, being the amount for which the defendants underwrote in Bombay a policy of insurance in the English language and form, dated the 5th June 1872, the insurance being effected by the insolvents agent, Muncherjee Dorabjee for Rs. 40,000, and declared to be upon 800 tons of loose salt on board the ship Regina, bound from Bombay to Calcutta, valued at Rs. 50 per ton, free of particular average unless stranded, sunk or burnt.

The plaintiff alleged that the ship, with the said goods on board thereof, sailed on the 3rd voyage, on or about the 7th June 1872, and that whilst the ship was proceeding on the voyage and during the continuance of the risk, the goods were by perils so insured against wholly lost.

The plaintiff stated that Ruttonjee Eduljee Bottlewalla was adjudicated an insolvent on the 15th October 1872, and, that by an order of that date his estate was vested in the plaintiff, Mr. Henry Gamble. It then alleged that all conditions were fulfilled, all things happened, and all times elapsed necessarily requisite to entitle the plaintiff to be paid the full sum of Rs. 11,000 by the defendants, but that they had not paid the same. The plaint also claimed interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the 1st March 1873 until payment.

The defendants by their written statement denied their liability to pay to the plaintiff any part of the money claimed in the plaint. They admitted that they subscribed the policy for the sum of Rs. 11,000, but did not admit that Ruttonjee Eduljee caused himself to be insured as alleged. They denied that the goods mentioned in the policy were shipped as alleged, or that Ruttonjee Eduljee was interested therein as alleged. They said the Regina sailed, as stated, or that the goods were lost as alleged, and they, lastly said, but without waiving the defences, as before stated that after subscribing the policy they discovered that the valuation of the said goods contained in the policy was grossly and unduly in excess of the real value of such goods, and they stated that they would contend that the said valuation was fraudulent, and that they ought in no event to be held bound by such valuation, the defendants saying that the maximum real value of the goods mentioned in the policy was Rs 10 000.

The suit came on for hearing before Sir Charles Sargent on the 9th July 1874 when the following issues were framed:—

1. Whether Muncherjee Dorabjee was the agent of Ruttonjee Eduljee Bottlewalla for the purpose of effecting the policy of assurance, as stated in the plaint.

2. Whether the said Ruttonjee Eduljee Bottlewalla was interested in the goods mentioned in the plaint as in the 4th paragraph of the plaint mentioned.

3 Whether the valuation of the goods contained in the said policy was a fraudulent one.

Mr. Macpherson, who, with the learned Advocate General, appeared for the defendants, admitted the shipment of goods—the sailing of the ship, and the loss of the goods.

The plaintiff put in the 8th June 1872, with official translations of the Guzeratee writing in the margin and of the 6 Guzeratee and 3 Marwaree underwriting thereto, a notice of the loss, dated 30th August, 1872, and two letters of demand dated 20th November 1872 and 6th September 1873, and at the same time put in evidence on behalf of the plaintiff; and Muncherjee Dorabjee, the agent of Ruttonjee Eduljee Bottlewalla, and the person in whose name the policy had been effected. Thereupon Mr. Gamble's case in the notice of the 30th August 1872 after news of the cyclone had arrived, in which the vessel is supposed to have been lost, and Rustomjee Ruttonjee Eduljee, son of the insolvent, were examined on behalf of the plaintiff.

After Mr. Macpherson had addressed the court on behalf of the defendants, Mr. Wm. Maidment, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue in Bombay, and Hurkisson Devendass, a merchant in Bombay which firm were extensive salt dealers, were examined on behalf of the defendants. The vesting order and copies of three bonds (to be presently noticed) were put in evidence for the defence, Mr. Latham, on behalf of the plaintiff, appearing on the part of the Official Assignee, and tendered evidence of the price of salt at Calcutta, after which the learned Judge found all the issues for the plaintiff, and gave judgment for plaintiff for the Rs. 11,000 with interest at 9 per cent from the 1st March 1873 until judgment, with costs and interest at 6 per cent. upon the judgment debt.

Against such judgement the defendants appealed, their memorandum of appeal stating the nine following grounds:—

1. That the Judge erred in finding that the interest of Ruttonjee Eduljee Bottlewalla in the salt insured by the policy was duly prove?

2. That he erred in finding that the salt was not raudulently overvalued in and by the policy.

3. That he erred in not holding that the policy was vitiated by reason of the fraudulent overvaluation of the salt, and the plaintiff thereby precluded from receiving from the defendants anything.

4. That he erred in finding that the liability of the obligers under the bonds Exhibits Nos. 1, 2, and 3 could legally be included in the valuation of the salt.

5. That he erred in finding that the liability under the bonds was intended to be included in the valuation of the salt.

6. That he gave no weight to the fact that the bonds had not been enforced, and that the deposits made thereunder had been refunded.

7. That he ought to have held that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover more than the actual value of the salt as proved at the hearing of the suit.

8. That he ought to have passed judgment for the defendants with costs.

9. That the decree was contrary to equity, justice and good conscience.

The appeal was argued before my brother Green and myself in December last by the Advocate-General and Mr. Farran for the appellants and by Mr. Latham and Mr. Purcell for the respondent.

In answer to a question from the Court, it was stated by Mr. Latham that this was a specimen case, and that there was a consolidated rule as to other suits brought against the other underwriters to the policy of the 5th Jan. 1872.

Upon reference to the proceedings we find that on the 19th Feb 1874 by a Judge's order of that date entitled in this suit and in 7 other suits brought by Mr Gamble as official assignee against 7 of the other underwriters, and numbered successively suits 678 of 1873 to suit 684 of 1873, both inclusive it was upon reading the consent of Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey attorney for the plaintiff in all the abovementioned suits of Messrs. Manisty, Fletcher and Smith attorneys for all the defendants in the above suits ordered that all further proceedings in such other suits be stayed until a degree should be made in this present suit, and that in case of an appeal by either of the parties herein, all further proceedings in the other suits should be stayed until a decree should be made by the Appellate Court in this suit, the parties in such other suits undertaking to be bound, and concluded by the judgement that should finally be made in this suit, unless the court whose judgment should form the judgment in this suit, should certify that such plaintiffs or defendants should not be bound thereby.

The present suit, therefore virtually involves the right of the plaintiff as assignee of the insolvent, Ruttonjee Eduljee Bottlewalla, to recover the aggregate amount underwriten by the different underwriters to the policy sued on viz. Rs. 40,000.

Upon the argument before us, it was contended on behalf of the Appellants either. (1). That there was such an overvaluation of the salt as to amount to fraud in which case it was contended that the policy would be void; or (2) That the underwriters were entitled to be subrogated for the assured in respect of the goods assured to such an extent as to render them liable only for the actual loss sustained by the assured.

The counsel for the respondent on the other hand, argued (1) that the learned Judge was correct in holding that the liability of Ruttonjee Eduljee Bottlewalla's agent Muncherjee Dorabjee, in the bonds (exhibits 1, 2, and 3) might be taken into consideration by the assurer in fixing the high value of Rs. 50 per ton of salt, that there were no circumstances to show fraud, and that the valuation could not be opened; and (2). That this Court ought not to entertain the question of subrogation at all, inasmuch as the point as to subrogation was admittedly not even mentioned during the hearing before Sir Charles Sargent.

We certain, however, no doubt, as to our power to consider and decide such point, Section 353 of the Civil Procedure Code, having enacted that when the evidence upon the record of the lower court is sufficient to enable the Appellate Court to pronounce a satisfactory judgment, the Appellate Court shall finally determine the case notwithstanding that the judgment of the Lower Court has proceeded wholly upon some other ground.

Now Muncherjee Dorabjee stated in his evidence in the Court below that Rs. 5,600 being the total amount of deposit money at the rate of 4 annas per maund paid by him in Bombay when he signed the bonds for the Customs duty was afterwards returned to him; and Mr. Maidment stated that no duty is paid on salt exported from Bombay to Calcutta. Rs. 3-4-0 duty per maund be, said are payable at Calcutta, and that bonds are taken from Exporters in Bombay, and a deposit paid at 4 annas per maund, that the deposit in the present case had been returned, and the bonds, which are in a final sum fixed at twice the rate of the Bombay duty, were not enforced in this case, Government having ordered the deposit to be returned after enquiry had been made.

There is no necessity for us to remand the case under Sec. 351 of the Civil Procedure Code for further investigation. We concur in the remarks of Sir Barnes Peacock C. J. in *Fuzeelun Beebee* v. *Oudeh Beebee and another* X. Cal. W. Rep. 471 that "The object of the Act was that the Appellate Court should not remand cases when it has the materials for determining them itself. . . . The object of the Legislature was that litigation between the parties should come to an end as soon as it could consistently with justice."

It was of course further contended on behalf of the respondent that the underwriters were not entitled to subrogation at all.

(*To be continued.*)

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A MATE CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER.

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Some of the crew of the British Ship Lightning at anchor in the Roads appeared before Mr. Campbel at the Town Police Court, yesterday, and charged the Second Mate of the vessel with having so ill-treated a seaman during the voyage of the vessel to Madras from Liverpool, that the man jumped over-board and was drowned. As the charge against the Second Mate was of a very serious nature, his Worship took the following information in writing:—

James Collins stated—I am an able seaman belonging to the British Ship Lightning, Captain Cameron Commander. The ship sailed from Liverpool about the 14th October 1874. There was a crew of about nineteen men on board before the mast. One of the crew, Charles Melbourne, who shipped as able seaman, was on board alive and well, and did not seem to be suffering from the effects of drink. On the morning of the 4th, when all hands were on the windlass heaving up anchor, the chief mate, Mr. Hyne, gave orders to give the tow boat the hawser to forward. All hands were in the to'gallant forecastle heaving up anchor, including Charles Melbourne when the others went down to give the tow line Charles Melbourne did not go down with the rest, but stood talking to the mate, and, while doing so, the second mate, Mr. Cameron, came forward and joined in the conversation for a couple of minutes and the three walked aft, and, when within two paces of the ladder, the second mate pulled off his coat saying "I am the man" and he struck Charles Melbourne a blow with his clenched fist and knocked him down. He fell across the life cutter and would have fallen overboard, but he was saved by a man named John Smith catching hold of him by the legs, and while he was doing so, Melbourne had his head over the chains. I saw the second mate, Cameron, strike Melbourne four or five blows with his clenched fist, drawing blood at every blow. His then kicked Melbourne with his boot on the face. The chief mate, Hyne, then struck at Melbourne also, but missed him, and the second mate by mistake struck the chief mate a blow on the eye intended for Melbourne, and the chief mate fell on the to'gallant forecastle. The two mates then held Melbourne each by one arm and dragged him down the ladder to the main deck, and while they were dragging him over the cable chain, Captain Cameron came forward. A seaman named Henry Starr asked the Captain if he would allow such conduct aboard his ship, and the Captain replied "tut, tut, the man is drunk." Melbourne then went into the forecastle into his berth and lay there for three days. During that interval, he did no work, and I heard a seaman named Jonathan Hopley say that Melbourne had contracted to do the pulley work, expected to get over the effects of the kick he had received on the face from the second mate. On or about the fourth day, Melbourne turned to work from 4 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and from 8 to 12 at night he came on deck, and then went below till 4 o'clock on the following morning. He then came to me after the morning watch had been mustered, and asked if I was one of the men who had been chasing him in the fore-castle? I said "no," and asked him what he meant. He replied, "Never mind, I'll catch them." He then began to get quite distracted, pulling his boots on and taking them off, putting a muffin on his face and then taking it off, constantly crying out to keep away from him. He continued doing so with occasional intermissions until ½ past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when he jumped upon the rail of the main deck. Starr and I went up to him. Melbourne then jumped down on the deck before we got there. At 4 o'clock as our watch was relieved, and we just got into the forecastle when I heard a cry of "he has jumped overboard." We rushed on deck, and the main yard was hauled under orders. While going on the poop, I saw Melbourne in the water astern of the ship about 30 or 40 feet distance from us. The mate gave orders to get a boat ready. It was then on the skid. The boat was got on deck over to the lee side. The mate sent the boatswain below to put a bottle of the second mate's jumper in evidence on behalf of the plaintiff; and Muncherjee Dorabjee, the agent of Ruttonjee Eduljee Bottlewalla, and the person in whose name the policy had been effected. Thereupon Mr. Gamble's case in the notice of the 30th August 1872 after news of the cyclone had arrived, in which the vessel is supposed to have been lost, and Rustomjee Ruttonjee Eduljee, son of the insolvent, were examined on behalf of the plaintiff.

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James Collins stated—I am an able seaman belonging to the British Ship Lightning, Captain Cameron Commander. The ship sailed from Liverpool about the 14th October 1874. There was a crew of about nineteen men on board before the mast. One of the crew, Charles Melbourne, who shipped as able seaman, was on board alive and well, and did not seem to be suffering from the effects of drink. On the morning of the 4th, when all hands were on the windlass heaving up anchor, the chief mate, Mr. Hyne, gave orders to give the tow boat the hawser to forward. All hands were in the to'gallant forecastle heaving up anchor, including Charles Melbourne when the others went down to give the tow line Charles Melbourne did not go down with the rest, but stood talking to the mate, and, while doing so, the second mate, Mr. Cameron, came forward and joined in the conversation for a couple of minutes and the three walked aft, and, when within two paces of the ladder, the second mate pulled off his coat saying "I am the man" and he struck Charles Melbourne a blow with his clenched fist and knocked him down. He fell across the life cutter and would have fallen overboard, but he was saved by a man named John Smith catching hold of him by the legs, and while he was doing so, Melbourne had his head over the chains. I saw the second mate, Cameron, strike Melbourne four or five blows with his clenched fist, drawing blood at every blow. His then kicked Melbourne with his boot on the face. The chief mate, Hyne, then struck at Melbourne also, but missed him, and the second mate by mistake struck the chief mate a blow on the eye intended for Melbourne, and the chief mate fell on the to'gallant forecastle. The two mates then held Melbourne each by one arm and dragged him down the ladder to the main deck, and while they were dragging him over the cable chain, Captain Cameron came forward. A seaman named Henry Starr asked the Captain if he would allow such conduct aboard his ship, and the Captain replied "tut, tut, the man is drunk." Melbourne then went into the forecastle into his berth and lay there for three days. During that interval, he did no work, and I heard a seaman named Jonathan Hopley say that Melbourne had contracted to do the pulley work, expected to get over the effects of the kick he had received on the face from the second mate. On or about the fourth day, Melbourne turned to work from 4 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and from 8 to 12 at night he came on deck, and then went below till 4 o'clock on the following morning. He then came to me after the morning watch had been mustered, and asked if I was one of the men who had been chasing him in the fore-castle? I said "no," and asked him what he meant. He replied, "Never mind, I'll catch them." He then began to get quite distracted, pulling his boots on and taking them off, putting a muffin on his face and then taking it off, constantly crying out to keep away from him. He continued doing so with occasional intermissions until ½ past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when he jumped upon the rail of the main deck. Starr and I went up to him. Melbourne then jumped down on the deck before we got there. At 4 o'clock as our watch was relieved, and we just got into the forecastle when I heard a cry of "he has jumped overboard." We rushed on deck, and the main yard was hauled under orders. While going on the poop, I saw Melbourne in the water astern of the ship about 30 or 40 feet distance from us. The mate gave orders to get a boat ready. It was then on the skid. The boat was got on deck over to the lee side. The mate sent the boatswain below to put a bottle of the second mate's jumper in evidence on behalf of the plaintiff; and at the same time I suppose he thought it was too late and he went on the poop follow

DESCRIPTIVE REPORTING.

The practice of descriptive reporting was either invented or has been wonderfully improved in America, and the Tilton-Beecher trial at New York has developed this practice in an amazing manner. We read in the *New York Herald* that this trial began on the 11th instant, before Judge Neilson and a jury. On the bench sat Judge Shackleford of Virginia, who had come to observe the course of justice in New York. "He was a solid old gentleman of the type of Jefferson, greyish florid beard and hair, red cheeks, and blue eyes." Before proceedings began, Mr. Evarts rose, "with several kinds of frowns on his lean, slim face," and remarked that counsel were cramped by intruders—meaning, as appears, reporters. At this moment Mr. Frank Moulton arose to accommodate counsel, and bumped his chair against Mr. Beecher's lawyer, Shearman upon which Shearman said "Excuse me," and he and Moulton, "who have cordially hated each other," laughed reciprocally. Whereupon the reporter quotes, "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin," although the only touch he mentions was that of Shearman's body by Moulton's chair. "The great event of the day was the entry of Mr. Beecher, wife and family." We cannot quote the whole of the reporter's description of Mrs. Beecher's dress and looks, which indeed shows that the writer is hardly up to this part of his work. If it be really necessary to describe the dress of a lady who appears in Court, the *Herald* ought to supply the only talent which appears to be wanting to its gifted staff. It is easy to say that Mrs. Beecher wore a black velvet bonnet with a bow, but when it comes to talking about "a piece of black lace coming forward from the lining," it is evident that this reporter has meddled with matters that are too high for him. If this sort of thing is to be done a woman, or at lowest a man milliner, ought to be engaged to do it. The ladies who are contending for the rights of their sex ought immediately to demand that this province of journalism be ceded to them, and they may support their claim by pointing to the deplorable ignorance of a writer who could not inform an anxiously expectant world whether Mrs. Beecher's black dress was made of silk or velveteen. He is more at home when he proceeds to tell us that Mrs. Beecher looked up with a pair of beautiful black eyes, close under her straight-cut brows, that her nose was straight, her lips were very red for one of her age, and her face was a short oval. Her two sons accompanied her, Colonel Beecher with a large brownish moustache, and his younger brother with an incipient moustache. Mr. Beecher sat with a note-book in his hand, but was supposed to be making notes, not of the speech of the adverse counsel, but of some lecture or sermon to be delivered by himself. His splendid forehead and finely cut eyebrows, his straight nose, large and prominent mouth, and pointed chin, defined against a square throat, gratified every critic of vital beauty and expression in one passed the turn of life. His skin was very red, and the grey hair, long and soft, fell behind the ears and rested on the velvet collar of his cloak. Thus far as to the dress and looks of the Beecher family, and now we come to their behaviour. Mrs. Beecher is described as "shaking off some of her stolidity" when she found that "Judge" Morris, counsel for Tilton, was gentle in his remarks, and that the trial was not as bad a thing as she had expected. Mr. Beecher, it seems, was encouraged by the dissipation of his wife's stolidity to address a few words to her, whereupon "she faced about and gave a girlish smile, with an open mouth and full white teeth." We have no concern with the issue of this trial, but it is gratifying to learn that at its very beginning the spectators were satisfied that injustice had been done to the "person and accomplishments" of Mrs. Beecher. It would take a clever man to judge of her "accomplishments" from merely seeing her in Court, but then the reporters of the *Herald* are very clever men. "Comely, bodily attractive, and conducting herself with a grave dignity, which corresponds favourably with Mr. Beecher's volatility," she "drowned" the criticism that arose out of the recollection that the Judge had forbidden ladies to come into Court. Behind the Beechers sat Mr. Ovington, at whose house Mrs. Tilton lodges. Ovington and Tilton had met before, and "exchanged scowls," and now Tilton attended only to his counsel. A "dramatic incident" occurred when Beecher and Tilton, looking up at the same moment, each caught the other's eye. They continued gazing, not looking combative but half-shy, until Beecher bowed to Tilton, and Tilton bowed in return, and this "passage at arms" ended. The personal appearance of Mr. Storrs, head of the Church Committee of Investigation, and that of Professor Raymond, "the elocutionist," are then described, and at last we come to "Judge" Morris and his speech.

The judges in New York set a laudable example to our own by avoiding overwork. It appears that the Court sat at 11, adjourned at 1, met again at 2, and rose at 4. "Judge" Morris was suffering from a severe cold, and had a piece of flannel round his neck when he came into Court, and was moody and reticent while the jury were assembling. He has a soft, rather impressive voice, and a sincere manner. The "head and tail" of the jury, or foreman and hindman, as we might say, are then introduced, and the apparent effect of Mr. Morris's eloquence upon them is described. The "tailman" became "perfectly suffused" with the argument, and did not notice when an adjournment was called. When Mr. Morris ceased, Mr. Evarts, of the defence, shook his hand, and said he could not have expected so good an argument. The reporter now proceeds to report Mr. Morris's speech without any relief from the tedium of ordinary talk except the occasional introduction of capital letters. But happily at 1 o'clock the Court took a recess for an hour, and when it reassembled at a quarter-past 2, Mr. Thomas Beecher, half-brother of the defendant, had arrived, and require to have his portrait taken. He is a tall, apostolic-looking man, serious, and "his mind seemed to be far behind his eyes." During the afternoon Thomas Kinsella, ex-member of Congress, came to the gate of the bar, and looked over smilingly. Our knowledge of legal and political society in New York is unhappily insufficient to enable us to appreciate the importance of this incident. At three o'clock Mr. Beecher began to whisper in Mr. Shearman's ear, and his face assumed such a position that, "the worn eyelids and the creases of the face being down, baglike," gave him some resemblance to General Butler. Presently his reddened face showed heat or agitation. At half-past 3 the sun shone in at the window, and struck on the hair of Mr. Beecher and his wife. Meanwhile Mr. Morris was proceeding with his speech until 4 o'clock, and the reporter seems to admire the patience of the audience which listened to him for four hours.

The trial "took no more attention" on the second day. Mrs. Tilton, encouraged probably by the example of Mrs. Beecher, came into Court, and again was the reporter obliged to undertake the only task to which he his unequal. Mrs. Tilton was in a very perfect state of equanimity—and in purple. He says, however, less about dress and about her person, and his description is much more clear than flattering. If he were in England he might add a new terror to the Divorce Court by noticing that a respondent had "an uncommonly large ear" for a small woman. At the risk of being accused of hatred for American institutions, we must express the hope that descriptive reporting will never be carried to this disgusting excess in England. In words which we will not quote, the reporter in effect says that Mrs. Tilton looked pretty much like what Mr. Morris in his speech imputed. Her friend Mrs. Ovington is "a large heavy woman," who weighs more than her husband. It seems that in America a woman is not known to the public character people want to know your weight. The reporter pronounces that "to look at superficially" Mrs Ovington was "the more superb woman" of the two; but "critically examined" he would have considered Mrs. Tilton's "the more seductive face." The reporter frankly, and we dare say truly, states that the gratification of looking Mrs. Tilton over was freely indulged in by every spectator, and "the opinion was not favourable." "Judge" Morris unwrapped his throat and wrestled straight in front of the witness, and continued with the usual recess till 4. There were some incidents to relieve the monotony of talk. Once Mr. Beecher smiled and rubbed his nose, Mrs. Beecher at the same moment "dropped her grim countenance" and smiled. It is almost a relief to find that this reporter can be impartially uncivil. He thinks it a remarkable coincidence that the speaker having to use the words "horror of great darkness," and the sun having flushed the window curtain, the bell of the City Hall began to toll for noon. But the chief incident of the day was Mrs. Beecher's talk with Mrs. Tilton at the recess. As the two ladies are shaking hands, the reporter mentally compares their charms, and states the result with his usual candour. "It was at once apparent how much the superior of the pastor's wife was his communicant in those qualities of face and expression which allure men." The jury were allowed an hour and squarter of recess, and perhaps they needed it. They had not, as we have, the advantage of interspersed espitals and descriptive sketches, and the unrelieved eloquence of "Judge" Morris seems to have been quite too much for them. He only began at 11 o'clock, and at half-past 12 "the big jury man," Christopher Fitter, closed his eyes for a nap, and his beard flooded the inside of his vest as he nodded forward. It appears that the bell tolling at noon had had rather a soothing effect upon the big juryman, who, as we are glad to find, was not disturbed in his nap until the time came for recess, food, and liquor. That is something like civilization. "Judge" Morris did not quite finish his speech on the second day. He pleaded illness as an excuse for its length, and asked for one hour of the third day, which was allowed. Counsel on the other side complain that he used the occasion of an opening to sum up evidence not yet presented, but they did not interrupt, because, says the reporter, "English practice is conducted in this way, and Shearman" (Beecher's lawyer) "is a great stickler for English methods." We can only hope that the reporter does not suppose himself to be imitating English practice. Such a trial is bad enough and such reports make it worse, and the nuisance threatens to be almost interminable.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH—FEBRUARY 6.

CAPE DIAMONDS.—Far above Rubery's.

MR. P.'S ADVICE TO YOUNG PEOPLE FALLING IN LOVE.—Fall out.

EPITAPH ON THE LATE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

ALL China mourns the loss of one so young
In speechless sorrow—she has lost her Tung.

"BRING UP A CHILD," &c.

Ethel.—"I wonder why Adam and Eve were turned out of Paradise?"

Jack (the Squire's Son).—"I 'spose they shot a fox!"

A SAVING HUSBAND.

"George, dear, don't you think it is rather extravagant of you to eat butter with that delicious jam?

"No. Love—Economical! Same piece of bread does for both!"

MOTTO FOR GREVILLE'S DIARIES."

(With apologies to Dr. Johnson as Author of Goldsmith's Epitaph.)

"NULLAM fere co-aevorum vitam non tetigit: nullam tetigit quam non fovlavit."

WEIGHT FOR AGE.

Lady (to Candidate for Parlour-Maid's place).—"Thirty, are you? That is a little Older than I should have wished——"

Young Person.—"Perhaps, M'm, 'Umillation o' Spirit would compensate, M'm!"

A FINAL CAUSE.

Customer (who wishes to return a horse he has lately bought).—He's kicked the carriage into Lucifer Matches, and no one dares get on his back. What he was made for I can't think!"

Dealer.—"To sell, I should say."

JUICE OF THE GRAPE. (?)

Youth.—"Gran'pa, What's the meaning of 'glass of pure wine from the Wood'?"

Gran'pa (Gentleman of the Old School).—"Logwood, my dear boy, now-a-days! Logwood! L-gwood!!" [Chuckles.

ODIOUS COMPARISONS.

IT was once written:—
"As London to Paddington,
So Pitt is to Addington."

It is now suggested—
"As Moses to Dame Partington,
So is Gladstone to Hartington."

ANOTHER EXHIBITION OF OLD MASTERS.

The winter display at the Royal Academy having proved very attractive, it is in contemplation to organise a rival exhibition of a similar character. In this instance the collection will be composed of works of a very much later period than those generally to be seen in the rooms of the building.

General Sir Hector Pipeclay, G.C.B., &c. &c. Celebrated warrior. Aged eighty-five. Size, five feet four inches long by three feet two-and. Believes in stiff stocks, and praises the Brown Bess to the Martini-Henry. Recognizes a no battle of more recent date than 1815, and considers Moltke a very flippant youngster full of newfangled notions. Can not understand why recruiting should flag when the inmates of Her Majesty's gaols are at the service of the nation. Is of opinion that the Service has long been going to the Dogs. Would like all the men to grow fellows during a peace, and shoot 'em, by Jove, in the time of war. Hates civilians; and reads nothing but the supplements to the London Gazette and the Monthly Army List.

Admiral Sir Drake Woodenhead, G.C.B. &c. &c., Naval Worthy. Aged ninety-three. Size five feet seven inches long by eighteen inch a hand. Believes confidently in the Wooden Walls of old England. Thinks that as Viscount Nelson won the Battle of Trafalgar aboard the Victory, an ironclad can never do any real service in sea-fight. Believes that the cat should be constantly administered to all ranks junior to that of a Second Lieutenant. Would be prepared to take the chief command of the Channel Fleet, now that the ministry has set the condition being granted that he should have the right of yard-arming any, or all of the civilian Lords of the Admiralty in case of necessity. Never wrote, and for many years has forgotten how to read.

Squire John Broadacres, until 1832 M.P. for the County of Clayshire. Politician and Land owner. Aged eighty-four. Considers that the nation has never recovered from the abolition of protection. Ascribes to the introduction of Free Trade the following evils, Feniansim, Home Rule, Cattle-maiming, Wife-kicking, Gout, and the Pope. Would hang in a body without trial the whole of the Trade Unionists. Regards Mr. Disraeli as a rank Redical, and Earl Russell as the Representative of Advanced Republicanism. Hates machinery and loathes steam. Believes in old-fashioned farming. Thinks that labourers cottages were incapable of improvement in 1835. Writes long letters to his great grandson upon the subject of family etiquette, and reads with much diligence the back numbers of the late Morning Herald.

Abernethy Pillbox, Esq., M.D. &c. &c. Famous Surgeon. Aged ninety-one. Thinks that every disease should be treated either with the lancet or the knife. Has no relief in anæsthetics, or any such cowardly quackery. Believes that a patient should be told the most painful facts in the bluntest possible language. Claims the entire pauper population for the Hospital Dissecting Room. Writes daily never-to-be-published letters to the *Times*, and regards the Lancet and the *British Medical Journal* as the curses of the profession.

Garrick Shakespeare Dryden Johnson Growler, Esq. well known Tragedian. Aged eighty-seven. Believes that no piece worthy of production on the boards has been written since the School for Scandal. Has never known a man who could play the part of Romeo as it should be played under the age of fifty, with the single exception of himself—he assumed the character for the first time when he was only seven-and-fourty. Thinks that a line of blank verse should take, at the least, five minutes in delivery. Has never heard of Mr. Henry Irving, but thinks he remembers the name of a young beginner called Macready. Is quite sure that the mirror held up to nature should be made of magnifying glass of extra power. To explain his meaning with greater conciseness, he is quite prepared to play a round of his favourite parts at 61 her the Lune or the Garden. However, if he undertook this task (an extremely arduous one) he would, of course expect a sufficient consideration.

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Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL,
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TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT,
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SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
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TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

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For Ladies and Gentlemen. A soft double Hat for warm climates. Can be easily packed without fear of damage. Especially adapted for travelling purposes.

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SIR,—I am happy to be able to speak in the highest terms of your "Terai Hat," for EASE, COMFORT, CONVENIENCE OF PACKING, AND DURABILITY. Although the Hat is hardly a sufficient protection for the head in the extreme heat of the Plains of India, YET FOR ALL WORK IN THE HILLS AT ALL SEASONS, FOR JOURNEYS, AND FOR GENERAL WEAR IN THE COOLER WEATHER IN THE PLAINS, it is admirably adapted. The late Earl of Mayo constantly wore your "Terai Hat," which was recommended to him by Colonel Ramsay.

I remain, yours faithfully,
O. T. BURNE,
Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl of Mayo.
16th July, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,—I have found your Terai Hat a first-rate Hat. I never wear anything else when in the district. It is a wonderful protection from the sun, and is, in my opinion, not ONLY FITTED FOR THE COOL SLOPES OF THE HIMALAYAS, BUT FOR THE SEVERE HEAT OF THE PLAINS OF INDIA. I wear it in May, at Poona, the hottest season of the year, and find it preferable to the ordinary felt Helmet. The Lady's Hat is PRONOUNCED TO BE PERFECTION AS A RIDING HAT.

I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,
AYRTON PULLAN, Captain,
Deputy-Supt. G. T. Survey of India.
4th June, 1874.

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BARODA SUPPLEMENT TO

REGISTERED No. 134. 1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

BARODA :—TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1875.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO CHARGES LAID AGAINST H. H. MULHARRAO, GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

—:o o:—

SIXTH DAY, MONDAY, MARCH 1.

PRESENT.

SIR RICHARD COUCH (President) ; H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior, H. H. Maharaja of Jeypore, Sir Richard John Meade, Sir Dinkur Rao, and Mr. Philip Sandys Melvill.

Counsel for the prosecution—The Hon. Andrew R. Scoble, Advocate-General of Bombay, and J. D. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Lee-Warner, Solicitors in this matter for the Government of India.

Counsel for the defence—Serjeant Ballantine, R. A. Branson, Henry F. Purcell, Shantaram Narayen and Wassudeo Juggonath, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, Attornies, Bombay.

George Taylor, Barrister, Bombay, held a brief to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Rances of H. H. the Gaekwar, and Ayeajee, the infant son of the Ranee Luxmeebaee.

Secretary to the Commission—John Jardine, Esq., Bombay Civil Service.

Interpreter—Mr. Nowrozjee Furdonjee.

His Highness the Gaekwar was not present in the forenoon. His Highness was present in the afternoon.

Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly, K.C.S.I., was absent.

The Court met at eleven o'clock.

Dr. Seward, examined by Mr. Inverarity, deposed :—When I got to my house with the tumbler I put the sediment still in the tumbler into my book case on the cupboard in my dressing room. It was kept there until I got the apparatus for testing the sediment. I then procured some charcoal, but before I did so I put a little of the sediment under the microscope on a glass slide. There was a white opaque granular substance which struck me as being like ground alabaster—that was my impression. There was a white crystalline substance intermixed with it, which was transparent. There were one or two dark gritty particles. These were all the appearances presented by the sediment. The sediment which was on the glass slide I put into a little glass mortar, which I had very carefully cleansed. I then rubbed this sediment with a little of the charcoal. I then introduced this mixture into a little test-tube which was new and unused. This I heated in the flame of a spirit lamp. At first there was a little moisture deposited from the upper part of the inside of the tube. I removed that moisture with a little blotting-paper, not touching the mixture. I again heated the mixture in the flame. On removing the tube from the flame I observed a metallic ring. I have the tube with me. Perhaps I might have called the metallic ring a deposit within the tube. (Tube produced, and metallic ring pointed out. Tube marked exhibit M.) On heating the tube again a little, and withdrawing it from the flame I observed what was evidently a crystalline deposit upon the tube both above and below the ring in this case. Under the microscope the crystals were seen to be lustrous and octahedral. These appearances indicated arsenic. The charcoal and the tube I experimented with that day were sent to me from my dispensary. That morning I made no further experiments, as I had no chemicals. I remember receiving a letter from Colonel Phayre that morning. (Shown exhibit F.) That is the letter. I sent no reply to that letter. That letter either reached me as I was going into my tonga to start, or missed me [illegible] I did not answer it, but went straight to the Residency. I saw Colonel Phayre, and I told him the result of my analysis. On my return to my own house, I did not write this letter (shown letter from the Residency Surgeon to the Resident, dated 9th November). I wrote it in Colonel Phayre's office, and his assistant, Mr. Boevey, was present. (Letter put in, marked N, and read as follows :—)

Baroda, 9th Nov. 1874.

From the Residency Surgeon, to the Resident.

SIR,—In reply to your letter just received (1 P.M.) I have the honour to report that so far as my chemical appliances allow me to pronounce an opinion upon the quality of the sediment which you this morning entrusted to me for examination, that sediment is arsenic.

The quantity was sufficient to allow of its being tested by reduction with charcoal, and the result I have shown you.

The metallic ring deposited upon the tube in rich profusion, and the octahedral crystals also deposited, point almost certainly to the presence of arsenic.

I purpose despatching the remainder of the sediment by to-morrow's mail train to the Government Analyser.

The quantity of the sediment would almost assuredly have proved fatal had it been swallowed.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) G. EDWIN SEWARD,
Residency Surgeon.

The remainder of the sediment that remained in the tumbler I threw into a piece of blotting-paper made into a filter. Some portion of the sediment remained in the tumbler. I poured some water into the tumbler and passed that also through the blotting-paper filter. By that means the sediment remained on the blotting-paper after the water passed through. I dried the blotting-paper by putting it near the chimney of a lamp, so that it might come within the influence of the warm air, and when the filter was sufficiently dried I folded it and put it in an envelope. (Shown envelope.) That is the envelope. This is my seal upon it. I sealed it with my seal. (Shown blotting-paper.) I presume that this is the blotting-paper filter. I put it into the envelope. This is my writing on the back of the envelope. That was written, as far as I remember, on the morning of despatch. I sealed the envelope at night. I despatched it to Dr. Gray, Chemical Analyser, by registered letter-post. In doing so I put the envelope containing the blotting-paper in another large envelope. (Shown envelope.) This is the envelope. I did not write to Dr. Gray upon this occasion, but I enclosed Colonel Phayre's letter. (Shown exhibit F.) This is the letter. In forwarding that letter I made this red-ink endorsement on the back, "Forwarded for the information of the Chemical Analyser to Government ; he will kindly return original.—G. Edwin Seward. November 9th, 1874." I sealed the large envelope with the same seal I had used for the small envelope. (The small envelope containing the blue blotting-paper was marked O, and the large envelope was marked P.) Subsequently I received this reply from Dr. Gray, dated November 11th, 1874, from Dr. Gray to Dr. Seward. (Letter marked Q, and read as follows :—

Grant College Laboratory, Bombay, 11th Nov. 1874.

My dear Seward,—I have duly received your letter and its enclosures, viz. a demi-official from Colonel Phayre and a small packet which contained a few grains of greyish-coloured powder mixed with numerous grit-, glittering particles.

I have examined this powder and find it to consist partly of common white arsenic and partly of finely powdered *silicious matter*. This silicious matter under the microscope appeared to be either powdered glass or quartz, being most like the former. Some of the particles had a purplish or rose-coloured tinge, which fact may perhaps furnish you with a clue as to its source. If you wish an official reply in addition to the present, I shall send it.

Herewith is returned Colonel Phayre's letter. I shall keep the remains of the powder in my possession till I hear further from you.—Believe me, sincerely yours,

(Sd.) W. GRAY,
Acting Chemical Analyser to Government.)

Some days afterwards I think I made some further experiments with the sediment in my possession. I removed the mixture from the tube and threw it upon the surface of some water, and I allowed the heavier particles to fall to the bottom, and poured off the floating particles. After repeating this process several times I collected the sediment and placed it on some glass slides which I now produce to the Commission. (Slides produced, and punkahs stopped in order that the sediment upon them might not be blown away.) I placed this sediment on these glass slides under a microscope and saw that they consisted mainly of these lustrous crystalline fragments. (Glass slides put in and marked R.) I then passed a clean glass slide over the sediment on one of the slides in that box, and found the clean glass slide, after rubbing it on the other slide, to present the appearance it now does—that is, scratched—and I may state that those scratches were not there before. (Scratched slide shown to the Commission and marked exhibit S.) The conclusion I drew from this experiment was that whatever the nature of the sediment might be, it was not glass. I thought probably it might be the diamond dust of which I had heard, because the particles were so very lustrous—I should rather have said from what I had read either in the papers or Dr. Gray's letter, as to the diamond dust. I remember receiving certain information which I communicated to Colonel Phayre on the 10th November. (Shown letter.) That is the formal letter in which I communicated that information. I sent a short note besides to Colonel Phayre.

Mr. Inverarity—I will put in this letter of the 10th November 1874 from the Cantonment Magistrate to the Resident, to be marked for identification.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I fear lest there may be some mistake about them. It is very desirable not to have these documents until they are proved. It may be there are a great number of these documents.

The Advocate-General—We will call Dr. Gray and then put them in.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—There are so many of them ; if there was only one I should not mind.

The President—You had better not put marks on them at present.

Mr. Inverarity (to witness)—You said yesterday that in Colonel Phayre's private office, on shaking the tumbler, a thin film came to the surface. Is that appearance an indication of arsenic ?

Witness—This is known as one of the indications of arsenic. From the time I received this tumbler containing the sediment from Colonel Phayre until the time I concluded my experiments and communicated my opinion to Colonel Phayre, no one had access to the tumbler, or the sediment, or the apparatus, except myself. I remember the ayah, Ameena, being under my care. She came under my care either on the 17th or 18th of December. I believe it was on the 18th. She had fever when she came under my charge, was in much pain on the right side, appeared to have congestion of the liver and the base of the right lung, and some of the bronchial or wind-tubes were affected. I examined her with the stethoscope. I considered her illness a serious one. I had seen her before she was sent to hospital in Mr. Boevey's compound in one of the outhouses there. It was quite by my advice that she was

removedto the hospital from Mr. Boevey's compound. When she was in the hospital I had a conversation with her.

...us what it was?

...Serjeant Ballantine—I object to that question. I think the objection requires any argument.

...ss—The ayah appeared very ill and restless, and thought she might have had something on her mind. I told her if she had any burden of that nature it would be better for her, and help to her recovery, if she unburdened her mind. She then said something which was scarcely a message—and it was in consequence of what she said that I went to Mr. Souter. After I had seen Mr. Souter, I do not know whether he went to the hospital. I have no knowledge of that. I do not remember what day I went to Mr. Souter. I have no note that I can refresh my memory by, but it could not be more than two or three days after the 18th December, I think.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—We have got that.

Mr. Inverarity—Yes, we have got the date when Mr. Souter went to the hospital.

...examined by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Had you known that the ayah had been examined by Mr. Souter before she came to the hospital?—Yes.

...learned from Mr. Souter what the nature of the communications were?—Not a syllable.

...you know what the nature or purport of the message was?—Yes.

...you say that when she was in hospital she was very much distressed restless?—That was so.

...a blister on, had she not?—I don't know whether she had at that time. She was not blistered at that time.

...know whether she had a blister on?—I do not know whether she had one on about that time.—I do not know what was ordered was an application of belladonna. I know nothing about a blister.

Her liver was queer, was it not?—It was. She was then under Dr. Lewis's care.

And you attributed the restlessness and uneasiness that she exhibited to some mental depression?—I did.

You did not think it was her liver?—No.

That it was some kind of mental disturbance?—Yes.

Did the painful appearance that would be created by physical pain?—Yes. She had been much relieved by the treatment she had received from me.

But still there was a depression of her mind, and a painful appearance upon her countenance?—Yes.

As if her conscience was at work?—It so struck me.

What hospital was she at?—At the hospital of the 22nd.

Is that what you call the regimental hospital?—It is the regimental hospital or staff hospital.

Are you the regular attendant at the hospital?—No. Surgeon-Major Lewis is the attendant there.

I may take the liberty of asking you how it happened that you were put in attendance upon her?—I attended her because she was the ayah of a friend of mine, and I liked to do it.

Is it perfectly regular that you should have gone like that?—I had an interest in the ayah, and as Surgeon-Major Lewis was a personal friend of mine I thought I might take the liberty to go and see her and examine her.

So you went to see her because you had an interest in her?—Yes. In that sense no more.

Did you communicate with Dr. Lewis before you did so?—I did not, because it was not necessary.

I did not ask your reason. You did not, in point of fact?—No.

And I understand that you prescribed for her without seeing Dr. Lewis?—I am not aware that I did prescribe for her.

You prescribed a plaster at least?—That was outside.

But don't you call that a prescription?—That was when she was outside the hospital.

Oh, I thought you meant outside of her. But when she got inside am I to understand that you did nothing for her?—If you will call the hospital assistant——

No, no, I won't call the hospital assistant. I have such respect for you, Dr. Seward, that I prefer asking you. Do you mean to say that you did nothing for her?—If you will be good enough to call the hospital assistant you will find out properly.

You have given us a minute account on minor points, and you might tell me this?—I cannot tell you, or I would tell you at once.

Then it occurs to me to ask you what you went for?—I have already told you—out of interest for her.

Not to prescribe for her?—Not to prescribe for her.

On noticing her apparently troubled state, you assisted her in unburdening her conscience?—It was so.

Tell me, did you and the ayah understand each other's language?—Yes.

Did she speak to you in her own language?—Yes, in Hindustani, and I understood her.

You had no interpreter?—No.

Is your memory clear upon that subject?—I had no interpreter. There was a policeman there.

It was sure to decompose her mind, if the policeman was there. Who was the policeman?—Heaven knows, I don't know.

Never mind saying that. We cannot ask heaven anything on the subject?—You ask me a question as to what I know nothing about. I have no idea who it was.

Do you know Akbar Ali?—I do know him.

Was it he?—No.

Or Abdool Ali?—I don't know.

There was a policeman standing there?—Yes.

What was he doing in a sick room?—I believe she was under police surveillance at the time.

Was that at the time you advised her to unburden her mind when there was a policeman in her room?—Whether he was in the room or standing at the door, I don't know.

With all respect to you, Dr. Seward, I must ask you whether it was in accordance with medical practice for you to visit the patient of another doctor without communicating with him?—I know nothing about what the usual medical practice may be, but I am very friendly with Surgeon-Major Lewis, and I went to see her because she was the ayah of a friend of mine, and I took an interest in her.

I ask you, Dr. Seward—I am sure you cannot misunderstand me—was it in accordance with the usual rule of your profession, that you should visit the patient of another medical man without communicating with him. Is it usual or is it not? A "yes" or "no" answer is all I want.—It is not. But you forget the circumstances.

I don't forget any circumstance. But I ask you whether that is the usual practice?—It may or may not be—it depends on the relations of the medical officers concerned.

Am I to understand by that that you mean, that if you feel you are on friendly terms with a medical officer you may visit his patients without communicating with him?—No.

Then please convey your idea on the subject to me?—I tell you, Mr. Ballantine, simply what occurred in the matter. I have nothing to hide.

The President—You can surely say whether it is usual or not. You will have an opportunity afterwards of explaining the circumstances.

Witness—With a private patient it would not be etiquette.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—And with a patient in an hospital you would never presume, would you, of visiting a patient there?—Not usually.

Very well. Do you know a person named Bhow Poonikur at all?—I have seen him once, but I cannot say that I know him.

When was it that you saw him?—It was after the departure of Mr. Boevey from Baroda.

You had seen him before?—Not as far as I know.

Yes, that is all I can ask you. Have you seen him since?—Since what occasion?

You said that you had only seen him once?—Yes, that was at my house, so far as I know. I have not seen him since.

When did Mr. Boevey go away?—I cannot say.

Well, that there may be no mistake about the matter, I ask you again, are you quite sure that you have not seen Bhow Poonikur since that occasion?—To the best of my belief and knowledge, I have not.

That is quite sufficient. And now, Dr. Seward, in relation to this conversation with the ayah and to her message, and what you said to her, am I to understand that it was a conversation between you and the ayah, and nobody was there?—As far as I know, it was simply a conversation between myself and the ayah.

Do you mean that this policeman who was present did not interpret?—To the best of my belief he did not.

That is rather apart from what I asked you. Did the policeman interpret?—I cannot tell you.

Well, I shall be obliged to press that question?—You may press me, sir, from this time until doomsday, sir, but I persist in saying that I cannot tell you, because I do not know.

I shall not do that.—You will.

Not unless something which I don't anticipate or wish should take place. Do I understand you to say that the policeman did, in point of fact, interpret?—I have told you, sir.

Then tell me again?—I tell you again.

That you don't remember?—I don't remember.

May he have done so?—It is possible.

Do you think he did?—I don't know whether he did or not. I tell you it may be possible, but I don't remember.

I ask you, Dr. Seward, whether you did not get every single word of her message out of the mouth of the policeman?—I really do not know. I will swear I did not. You are asking me about a matter in which I have not the least reason for being a go-between between this woman and Mr. Souter. It is apparently your intention to make me a go-between between Mr. Souter and the ayah.

If you were always as right in your medical diagnosis, as you are in finding out my intentions you might often be very far wrong. Now, did you or did you not get the substance of her message from the policeman?—I cannot tell you.

Now, don't be angry. What do you think?—I think nothing of it. I simply cannot tell you. I don't know myself.

What is your belief? (To the President)—My Lord, I have no other reason. (Witness here appealed to the President and said that he would have to ask for the protection of the Commission if the questions were pressed further.)

The President—Mr. Serjeant Ballantine has a duty to perform, and he is entitled to ask you what your belief is. If you know, you can tell him, and if you have no belief on the subject you can say so?—I have no belief upon the subject.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Do you understand Hindustani?—I talk it, but not fluently.

I will now take you to the events of the 9th—Unless I am mistaken, Colonel Phayre said that he had had some intimation that it was probable he might be poisoned. I am referring to your examination.—That must be a misstatement of mine. He told me that his life had been threatened.

Colonel Phayre told you that he had heard that attempts would be made?—Against him?

Yes, against him, "that he had heard that foul play would be attempted against him?"—Yes.

Did he tell you from whom he had heard this or what he had heard?—To the best of my belief, he only said that his life had been threatened, but that, up to that time, it had never been attempted.

When you got to the Residency, you saw the tumbler in which was contained a little of the liquid and the sediment?—Yes.

When you saw it, was the sediment in solution, or did it appear at the bottom independently of any liquid?—I saw it in the lower part of the tumbler.

Was it mixed with the liquid, or was the liquid independent of it at the time?—It was a sediment not diffused in the liquid.

Was there sufficient sediment to exhaust the liquid so as to make it merely damp, or did it when shaken up, get into solution?—There was just a liquid—it would be difficult to give any accurate description of what there was, but there was a liquid.

Colonel Phayre has said that the sediment was at the bottom and that the liquid was trickling down the side of the glass. Was the sediment at the bottom, or attached to the side of the glass?—There was some dripping down.

Now, Colonel Phayre has stated that this was of a darkish brown colour. That would not be consistent with its being diamond dust or arsenic?—It would not be dark brown, as you say.

You can answer my question?—It would not be consistent with arsenic or diamond dust.

So that there must at all events have been some addtiional element to either of these two, supposing it to have had a dark colour?—I can give you no opinion upon that.

The first question I put to you was whether a dark colour was not inconsistent with the presence of arsenic and diamond dust, and I ask now, must there not have been some other element?

The question was referred to the President.

Witness—(To Commission)—I can only tell Mr. Ballantine what I did see. Anything beyond that does not come under my cognizance.

The President took a note of Dr. Seward's answer.

Cross-examination continued—I decline to give my opinion as to whether there was something else.

Now, I suppose that what you mean by its not coming under your cognizance is that it did not come under your observation by analysis?—I saw no dark brown sediment in it.

Then how will you describe the sediment you saw?—It appeared to me to be a fawn colour—something like some sea sand.

Would you call it—I don't ask whether you have done so; it is merely my recollection of the evidence—a pale grey?—I think that might be a very fair description of the colour.

I then understand you that you mixed a little water with it?—Yes.

I take it for granted, Dr. Seward, that you had not the means and did not analyse that water before you put it in?—I did not analyse that water.

I suppose, Dr. Seward, I may take it that an analytical chemist analyses all the substances which he works with for the purpose of his analysis, as a general rule?—As a general rule.

And there are instances—I was going to say numerous instances—are there not, in which the very poison supposed to be found, has came from the tests the analyst used?—There are such instances.

Now, you said that in the liquid there was about, I think you said, three-fourths of a dessert spoonful?—I said about a dessert or tea-spoonful of the liquid, as far as I remember, of what remained of the sherbet.

And I think you said five grains of powder?—That was an estimate.

What did you do with the liquid? You added some water to it, and what became of the remainder after you had added the water? I mean on the morning of the 9th? Keep now in Colonel Phayre's room up to the time you departed. What was the next thing done; you addded some liquid. What did you do?—I did nothing more. After that I took it home.

How did you take it home?—I took it home in my pocket.

Then you eliminated the powder?—I took the whole of it in a tumbler—in the very tumbler.

Yes, you are correct, because I remember you said that it was the size of the tumbler that attracted a man's attention, as you suppose?—Yes.

You then used the charcoal test: they call that testing by reduction, don't they?—Yes.

Which eliminates certain portions that can subsequently be re-converted into its original element? I am right about that, am I not?—Yes.

So that what you suppose to be arsenic upon this metallic ring, you could actually show to be arsenic?—Undoubtedly.

You can bring out the actual salt of the arsenic completely?—Yes, in combination with other things.

Then I suppose that that ring, supposing your tests were correct, although it shows the presence of metal, does not prove that that metal is arsenic?—So far as the appearance of these octohedral crystals is concerned they are regarded as an almost conclusive sign of arsenic.

And are those the crystals that exist in the tube?—They are.

Would not some other mineral substance produce exactly the same appearance?—Other mineral poisons

would not produce similar crystals, I think, under the microscope.

Might not corrosive sublimate have produced the same appearance upon the tube?—No, they would not stand the test of the microscope.

Tell me where you got the charcoal from?—It was sent to me by my hospital assistant, together with the other apparatus.

Brought to you or sent?—I think that he brought it to me himself.

Did you test the charcoal at that time?—No.

Did you test the remainder of the charcoal afterwards?—I did not. Afterwards, it was tested by Dr. Gray.

I take it then that you yourself did not test the charcoal that you used?—Yes.

Very well, I suppose you tested both the liquid and the sediment?—I had no chemicals with me and I did not test the liquid. I merely tested the sediment.

Very well, the sediment?—Yes, the liquid was thrown away.

Then you eliminated the sediment from the liquid and tested the sediment only?—That is so.

Did you ever hear of such a course being taken before, namely to throw away a part of what was supposed to be poison?—That may have been an omission of mine.

That is quite sufficient. You only tested for arsenic, did you?—Only for arsenic.

There are poisons, are there not, the foundations of which are copper?—Yes.

What do they call them?—I believe they are called verdigris.

Have you no test for copper?—No.

Was there anything to indicate the presence of copper at all?—Nothing.

I suppose the liquid would have told at once?—I think the liquid would have done so.

From anything that you discovered from your analysis, did you find anything that would account for the coppery taste that Colonel Phayre describes as having experienced?—No.

What is the specific gravity of arsenic in relation to water?—I do not know.

Is it not 3½ to 1?—I am not prepared to answer that. Dr. Gray will tell you at once.

But I suppose you can tell me this, it is very much heavier than water?—Yes, it is, but some of it will float, and some of it will sink. It is a peculiar habit of arsenic.

Supposing a quantity of arsenic has been mixed and shaken up in a bottle and thoroughly mixed, and then poured into a tumbler, would it ever get to the top?—I cannot say.

Is this the first time you have made the test for arsenic?—Not quite. I have tested it in England and elsewhere under Hauffmann.

Well, have you made experiments since, by sending for arsenic?—Yes, I have made one experiment.

Did you weigh the sediment to ascertain how much there was?—I did not.

How much in proportion to the whole, did you experiment upon?—About a third.

Rather more than a grain?—Yes, I think it must have been a grain or two.

"A grain or two" is rather a wide expression, and you must know that a grain or two is rather important in a question of poison. Was it a grain and a half?—It was between a grain and two grains.

I understand your first process perfectly, but I did not understand your second process by which you bring out these acids that exhibited glittering globules. Did you use the same materials that you used before? Did you use the whole that you had got of the sediment?—Yes.

And this brought out the metallic ring?—Yes.

Was there any residuum from your experiments with the arsenic?—There was not.

Assuming that you experimented upon an amount between one and two grains, did you use it all?—Yes, I took the whole of that into the reduction tube.

You used it all up?—I cannot say I used it all up, because I brought out certain appearances.

You brought out certain appearances which we have seen upon the tube, and you say that subsequently you brought out something else upon the slides?—Yes.

Upon what did you operate to bring out something else upon the slides?—That which I had already operated upon through the tube after subjecting it to heat. I did not say I had worked all the arsenic out of it. I merely detected the presence of arsenic and ceased the experiments.

Supposing you are right in the supposition that that tube is really coloured by arsenic, is that more than an eighth of a grain?—I cannot say.

May there be more than the sixteenth of a grain?—I won't venture to estimate. The tube is there.

Very well, then you know nothing about it, and the tube is here for the purpose of inquiry. Now, was the residuum left in the tube a powder or a liquid?—It was the dry charcoal and whatever was mixed with it. I took out the whole for further experiments.

How much was there of what you took out for your further experiments? How much charcoal did you use?—I did not weigh it.

Am I to understand that you did not weigh the quantity of charcoal upon which you experimented?—There was no necessity for it.

Am I to understand that you did not do it?—I did not do it. I have already said so.

Were your last experiments made upon a pinch of the dust that you took out of the tube?—I cannot say how much charcoal I took out.

And you say that by the process you adopted you brought that out, and what I call (my eyes not being microscopic) colouring on the slides?—I brought out a crystallised appearance on the slides.

I suppose, if you were correct about this, the scratch indicated on the slide would come by a renewal of the same experiments with other slides?—Yes.

In a letter from Dr. Gray to you it commences, "My dear Seward—I have duly received your letter and its enclosures—viz., a demi-official from Colonel Phayre, and a small packet which contained a few grains of greyish-coloured powder," and so on. That implies that there was a letter besides. Did you write any letter?—The letter referred to is, I think, Colonel Phayre's.

The extract I have read implies the existence of another letter. Was there one?—Perhaps it refers to what was written on the outside of the envelope.

But that was your first communication with Dr. Gray, was it not?—Yes, it was.

You did not write to him the result of your analysis?—I do not remember what I wrote upon the envelope. The envelope will show. (Shown exhibit D.) That is the only communication I made so far as I know.

Is arsenic used in the manufacture of glass?—I believe it is in some varieties of glass.

Is there any other substance than diamonds that might scratch glass?—I think corrundum will.

What is corrundum?—I think it is a metallic oxide, but Dr. Gray will give you the information at once.

You have given an account of noticing certain peculiarities about Rowjee and Nursoo on the morning of the 9th, and you said that Rowjee offered you an umbrella, a thing which he had never done before. Am I right?—Yes.

Now, until Rowjee had said that he had put this stuff into his master's glass did you ever mention that fact, or your opinion in relation to these persons, to any human being?—Yes, to Mr. Boevey.

You mentioned the demeanour of the servants?—Yes.

When did you mention it him?—I cannot tell.

It is rather important to know. Can't you tell?—It was before Mr. Boevey left Baroda.

I am told that Mr. Boevey left about the 25th December?—I do not know exactly. I must have mentioned it shortly after the enquiry. I can only undertake to say it was before the 25th.

At Mr. Serjeant Ballantine's request Dr. Seward then took a clean piece of glass and scratched it with sediment as he had scratched the piece of glass marked exhibit S.

This terminated the cross-examination.

Re-examined by the Advocate-General:—

The ayah, I understand, had been your patient before she went into the hospital?—Yes.

Do you remember how many days she had been under treatment by you before her removal to the hospital?—Only one day.

Was it part of your duty as Residency Surgeon to attend the Residency servants?—Yes; in serious cases.

What reason had you for having her removed to hospital?—Because she appeared to me to be too seriously ill to remain where she was without attendance in Mr. Boevey's compound.

Was your visit to her in the hospital for the purpose of prescribing to her?—I went to ascertain how she was. I examined her lungs, but did not prescribe.

My visit to her in the hospital was not to prescribe for her, but I took an interest in her because she was Mrs. Boevey's ayah.

In the hospital was she in a separate room or in a general ward with other patients?—In a separate room.

Whereabouts was the policeman when you went in?—I think he was either standing or sitting at the door. I made no particular note of the circumstance.

Did anybody come into the room when you were there upon this occasion?—I think I remember one of the hospital assistants coming in. I do not remember which hospital assistant.

You say you do not remember who the policeman was that you saw. Can you describe him? Was he a Bombay policeman or a local policeman?—He was a Bombay policeman. There are no local policemen.

Serjeant Ballantine—If you can tell us who he was we shall accept the fact.

The Advocate-General—I do not know who he was. I only want to show that he was ordinary police sepoy.

Examination continued.—The sepoy seemed to be an ordinary police sepoy rather shabbily dressed, without any ornaments upon him.

You say you speak Hindostani but not fluently?—Yes.

Do you speak it well enough to dispense with an interpreter in ordinary conversations?—Yes.

Would it be an ordinary thing for you to ask for the assistance of an interpreter in an ordinary conversation with a native?—I frequently get one if I find myself unable to carry on a conversation.

Now we come to the 9th November. You say that to you the sediment in the tumbler appeared of a dull fawn colour or pale grey?—Yes.

Did you notice the colour of the liquid when you first saw the tumbler?—Yes, it was a dull pink colour.

About how much water did you add?—Possibly about a table-spoonful.

Do you remember from what vessel you took that water?—It was from a vessel standing on the wash-hand-stand. I think it may have been from a water goglet, but I have no distinct remembrance.

But you took the first water that came?—Yes.

On your going home, you say, you got some charcoal and your apparatus brought by your hospital assistant?—Yes.

Who is he?—A man named Ebrahimjee, a Jew, who has now left Baroda. I do not remember whether I sent a note for him or whether he was called.

Did you communicate the purpose for which you wanted the charcoal or the apparatus?—I did not do so to Ebrahimjee, nor to any one else.

You were asked by my learned friend whether, if arsenic had been shaken in a small bottle before being poured into a tumbler or other vessel in which it was to be administered, that would make it sink to the bottom, and you said you could not say?—Yes, I cannot say.

Would a preliminary shaking of arsenic in a small bottle before pouring it into a tumbler have the effect of diffusing the arsenic more thoroughly over the liquid in the tumbler?—It might have.

Diamond dust, I suppose, would naturally sink to the bottom if any length of time elapsed?—Yes.

You say that when you detected the presence of arsenic you ceased from further trial?—Yes.

What was your reason for that?—I had no apparatus.

You say you believe corrundum would scratch glass as well as diamonds?—Yes.

And you think it is a metallic oxide?—Yes.

Would chemical tests be available to discover the presence of corrundum?—I am not sufficiently acquainted with chemistry to say.

Very well. We shall reserve that question for Dr. Gray. When was it that you noticed the film you spoke of?—I observed it before I added any water.

By Sir Dinkur Rao—In your opinion, was the poison arsenic or diamond dust?—Arsenic.

If diamond dust is administered to a person, can he digest it without a poisonous effect?—I have no knowledge of that.

The Commission here adjourned for tiffin.

On the Court re-assembling after tiffin,—

Dr. Gray, sworn and examined by the Advocate-General, deposed—My name is Wellington Gray. I am a Surgeon in the Bombay Army, and Acting Chemical Analyser to Government. On the 11th November I received a registered packet or cover from Dr. Seward, the Residency Surgeon at Baroda. (Shown exhibit P.) This is the outer envelope of the packet. When the packet reached me the seal was perfect. The envelope contained a small packet and a letter. (Shown exhibit F). This is the letter. (Shown exhibit O). This is the envelope of the packet. Envelope marked O was sealed when I received it, and the seal was perfect. The envelope bore the endorsement in Dr. Seward's writing, which it now bears. In this envelope O I found a piece of blue blotting-paper folded. Inside the blotting-paper I found some powder, about a grain and a half in weight. It was of a greyish colour. I noticed that it contained glittering particles. I analysed the powder by the usual process for the detection of arsenic. The first experiment I tried was not the reduction process. I heated a little of the powder in the test-tube, and found a white sublimate on the side of the tube. I next examined that sublimate under a microscope, and found it consisted of eight-sided crystals. I examined these crystals further, and I concluded, as the result of my examination, that they were crystals of white arsenic. I came to that conclusion by first boiling them with a little water. I then took part of the watery solution, and added a drop of solution of ammonia of nitrate of silver, and produced a pale yellow precipitate. I then took another part of the watery solution, and added some ammonia of sulphate of copper, and the result was a pale green precipitate. I then added some muriatic acid to the remainder of the solution. I then passed some sulphuretted hydrogen gas through the acid solution. I should say that I boiled the acid solution first. The result of this experiment was a bright yellow precipitate. I tested these three precipitates. I added ammonia to all three, and they all dissolved. I added the ammonia only to part of the last yellow precipitate. I kept part of it for another confirmatory test—which was that I boiled it with a strong muriatic acid, and it did not dissolve. All these tests satisfied me that it was arsenic. Of the powder I received I employed about a sixth part of it in these experiments. I made experiments with regard to the remainder. I made further experiments in connection with some of the arsenic. In the second class of experiments I boiled a little of the remainder alluded to with water and muriatic acid. I then put in two pieces of clean copper foil, and I continued to boil it, and in a few seconds the copper foil became covered with a grey metallic deposit. I took out one of the pieces of copper foil. I dried it and heated it in a test-tube, and a white sublimate formed on the side of the test-tube. I examined that sublimate under the microscope and found it to consist of eight-sided crystals. I ascertained by test what these crystals consisted of. I went through exactly the same course of tests that I have just described, and with the same results. I tried the test by reduction with charcoal, and I have the test-tube showing the result of that experiment. (Shown test-tube.) I here point out on this tube the deposit called the metallic ring. This metallic ring is one of the signs of the presence of arsenic. That metallic ring may be reduced again to white arsenic by heating. I did not make that experiment. (Test-tube put in and marked T.) The tubes I have in the bottle with me contain some of the results of the experiments I made. All of these results do not belong to the powder. Besides those experiments on the 11th, I made several others, but not any upon arsenic. I had not previously made any experiments regarding the glittering particles, which were not affected in

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any way by the experiments I had made regarding the powder generally. On the 11th, however, I examined some of these glittering particles under the microscope. That was the only examination made on them on the 11th, and from that examination I thought they might be powered glass or quartz. I communicated the results of my experiments to Dr. Seward on that day. (Shown letter Q.) That is the letter. On the following day I made a further examination regarding the powder. On the 12th I opened the piece of blue blotting-paper, and on looking at the powder I was struck by the brilliancy of some of the particles.

By Serjeant Ballantine—Was this powder received from Dr. Seward ?—Yes.

Examination continued—From that examination I was led to the conclusion that the particles were diamond. First of all I made a simple inspection. I then tried to dissolve them under all the ordinary acids, and with an alkali of potash. These particles were not soluble. As to the results of the experiments I made I wrote this (shown letter) letter to Dr. Seward.

The Advocate-General—This letter is dated 13th November 1874 from Dr. Gray to Dr. Seward, and is as follows:—

The Advocate-General read the letter as follows :—

Grant College Laboratory, Bombay, 13th Nov. 1874.

My dear Seward,—In continuation of my letter of the 11th I write to tell you that a still closer examination of the gritty powder led me to think that part of it at least is diamond dust. The lustre of some of the particles seems to me too great for anything else, and they are besides exceedingly hard and quite insoluble in any acid. This opinion, however, is based only on ocular inspection. I am not in possession of any means here to test the substance chemically, should it be asserted that it is diamond dust, and, besides, the quantity sent is exceedingly minute.

How do you account for the metallic taste described by Colonel Phayre ? Can it be copper ? Arsenic is tasteless or nearly so. I failed to find any compound of copper in the powder you sent in, but as all its salts are very soluble, it is possible that if put into the pummello juice it may have been all thrown away when the tumbler was emptied. The early appearance of the symptoms may be due to the fact that he took the arsenic in solution, or rather suspended in the pummelo juice, on an empty stomach. He may also have taken a comparatively large proportion of what was in the tumbler, as arsenic, unless well mixed, has a habit of floating on the top of a liquid. Natives have a firm belief in the deadly properties of diamond dust or powdered glass, but the fact is that neither of them possess any deleterious qualities.

I shall be happy to examine anything else you may require done. Is it possible to obtain any of the pummelo juice or any part of the ground or other place upon which it was thrown ? If so, we might be able to detect copper if present.

Believe me sincerely yours,
W. Gray,
Acting Chemical Analyser.

When the Advocate-General was about to read the latter portion of it, in which Dr. Gray referred to the opinion of the natives regarding the deadly properties of diamond dust,

Serjeant Ballantine objected to any portion being read that was not simply a refresher to Dr. Gray's memory on some scientific point. He did not consider it necessary to hear Dr. Gray's opinion of what natives think regarding the qualities of diamond dust.

The President thought that Sergeant Ballantine's objection was quite right, but he did not apprehend that it mattered much whether or not the whole of the letter were read.

The Advocate-General remarked that the matter was not new, as he had already drawn the attention of the Commission to the opinion expressed by Dr. Chevers.

Serjeant Ballantine—If I were to discuss the value of Dr. Chevers's opinion, I might differ with everything he has said. It is a mere assertion, and not founded upon anything. However, I agree with His Lordship the President, and do not object to the whole letter being read, as it might not be of much importance.

The Advocate-General then put in the letter, which was marked exhibit U.

Examination continued.—At the time I wrote this letter I had received no communication from Baroda mentioning the possibility of the presence of diamond dust. The opinion I had formed as to diamond dust was entirely the result of my own independent inquiries. In answer to that letter I received a further packet from Baroda. I received this packet (produces packet) on the 17th November. It is a registered packet, bearing the crest of a bird. The seal was perfect when that packet reached me, and I found in the envelope a small packet and a letter (shown exhibit I). This was the letter I received on the 17th. In the small packet I found some earthy matter. Seventeen grains was the quantity the packet contained. I examined the earthy matter, and found that it contained arsenic. It also contained sand and glittering particles. Those glittering particles were similar to those I had received in the previous packet which had been sent to me. I ascertained the presence of arsenic in this earthy matter by the same tests as I had employed in the former case. I have with me the tube which shows the metallic ring produced from the second packet. (Tube produced and marked V.) I formed the same opinion as to the nature of these glittering particles as I had of the glittering particles in the former packet—namely, that they were diamond dust. I did not detect the presence in either of these packets of any other poison than arsenic. In the first packet sent to me I found altogether one grain of arsenic, and in the second one grain and a quarter. A fatal dose of arsenic for an adult is about 2½ grains under favourable circumstances for its action.

By Serjeant Ballantine—What do you call favourable circumstances ?

Dr. Gray—An empty stomach, for instance.

Examination continued—In the majority of cases the effects of taking arsenic would show themselves in from half an hour to an hour. The usual symptoms of arsenical poisoning are (first) dizziness, then nausea followed by vomiting, a burning pain in the stomach, and purging. Chronic arsenical poisoning, or the repetition of small doses of arsenic, will produce an effect upon the eyes. It makes the eyes water, and makes them feel sore. If arsenic is applied to a sore or a wound it may produce injurious and even fatal effects. I cannot say whether the admixture of diamond dust with arsenic before putting it into water would have any effect in diffusing the arsenic through the liquid. If it were shaken up in a bottle before being poured into the tumbler from which it was to be administered, that would, I think, have the effect of diffusing the arsenic through the contents of the tumbler.

The Advocate-General—Dr. Seward says that when his attention was called to the sediment in Colonel Phayre's office, he saw, on shaking the liquid about, a sort of film rise to the surface of the water. Would that show the presence of arsenic in the tumbler ?

Witness—It would.

On the 30th of November I received a third packet. I received it from Mr. Souter. It contained another small paper packet. The outer packet was an envelope. I examined the contents of that packet and found it contained seven grains of white powder. That powder was white arsenic. (Shown envelope.) This is the envelope I received. The paper of the enclosed packet is here also; there was also a piece of thread in the packet. With the exception of the arsenic, the envelope I hold in my hand contains all that was sent to me. (The envelope put in and marked W.) The whole of the powder was white arsenic. There was no mixture. At Dr. Seward's request I also examined some charcoal which was made over to me. I received the packet on the 30th January 1875. I tested the charcoal with the result that I found it was free from arsenic.

In one of your letters you express the opinion that diamond dust is not poisonous. Has it any injurious properties ?

Witness—Accordingtothe best authorities, ithasnone.

Dr. Chevers, in his *Medical Jurisprudence* says, regarding diamond dust——

Serjeant Ballantine objected to this line of examination.

The Advocate-General—I am only going to ask Dr. Gray whether he concurs with Dr. Chevers.

Serjeant Ballantine—Even if Dr. Gray concurred Dr. Chevers' opinion would not be evidence.

The Advocate-General.—But I apprehend that the evidence of professional men as to matters of this kind would be admissible as evidence.

The President—Their opinion would be admissible on scientific matters; but not as to what the natives of India think.

The Advocate-General—But in all matters likely to prove injurious to human beings the opinion of medical men would be admissible as evidence.

The President—That is not the question. You are referring not to medical opinion, but to the opinion of the natives of India.

The Advocate-General—I apprehend that this would be a matter of general science rather than of medical science particularly, and should come within the range of what a medical man would know from experience.

The President—Dr. Gray might give an opinion upon a scientific point, but as to stating what the natives of India think, I do not think he is more competent to do so than anybody else.

The Advocate-General—Exsept, my Lord, that he might have more means of knowing what would be injurious than people wholly unconnected with the medical profession.

The President decided that as Dr. Gray's opinion upon what he thought of what Dr. Chevers had said regarding the opinion of the natives of India about diamond dust could not be called a scientific opinion, the question which the Advocate-General proposed to put to Dr. Gray was inadmissible.

The Advocate-General—As your Lordship pleases.

Examination continued—Do you know whether the question, whether or not diamond dust is a poisonous substance, has been discussed by medical men ?—It has.

And what is the result of that opinion ?—That diamond dust is harmless as a poisonous substance.

This concluded the examination-in-chief.

Serjeant Ballantine asked if His Lordship the President desired the cross-examination to commence then, as it was four o'clock. He mentioned that personally he would prefer the cross-examination adjourned, as his throat was pained.

The President—Very well, we shall adjourn. We have no wish to press you unduly on.

The Commission then rose.